

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE SPEECH of Count Ciano last week is intelligible only upon one supposition, namely, that he was requested by the Nazis for goodness' sake to say something which would make the German people think that they were still going to get something out of Italy at some future time. By judiciously leaving out the more realistic portions of the Count's utterances, and playing up such meaningless phrases as the assertion that the Axis is still in full working order, it might be possible to make the German reader feel that Germany still has a reliable friend in the Fascist Grand Council; but the speech was certainly not intended to create any such impression in Italy or anywhere else.

What the speech really contains of significance is an implied rebuke to Germany for being so silly as to get itself let in for a major war long before the term set by the two powers in agreement for the completion of their military preparations, at the time of the signing of the military alliance after the Milan conference in May of 1939. "The duration of this period was set by us at three years; on Germany's part at four or five," said Count Ciano. "The Reich agreed with us not to raise any question that would be likely to arouse new polemics before this lapse of time had passed." This is obviously a complete "out" for Italy as regards the present war, and an equally complete declaration that the whole business over Poland (as to which it will be remembered that Mussolini urged Germany to arbitrate) and the agreement with Russia are foreign to Italy's ideas and should never have been embarked upon. If Germany can get through its present troubles and still remain a Nazi country, Count Ciano's declaration means that Italy will, in three or five years, be ready to join with her in really doing something worthy of so prolonged a period of military preparation. But in the meanwhile, nothing doing.

There may have been one more motive also for the renewed declaration of the durability of the Axis. The Italians are undoubtedly determined to exact the highest possible price for their assistance, and perhaps even for their neutrality, in the present war. They had a disillusioning experience in the last one, and it is significant that they have carefully announced that their own peak of military strength will be reached at a time so closely coinciding with what the long-war prophets contemplate as the right time for the ending of the present hostilities. Italy at the end of the last war was profoundly exhausted; she will not enter this one until there is no possibility of its lasting long enough to reduce her to that condition again.

British Institutions

WE CONFESS to being much puzzled by the declaration which the Canadian Corps Association has presented to all candidates in the current municipal election in Ontario, with the demand that they sign it or face the opposition of the association in their contest. Among other things the candidate is called upon to declare that no change of name has taken place since birth, which looks to us like an insidious attempt to discredit the political efforts of Mrs. Plumptre and a lot of other perfectly respectable married ladies who have done good work in the past and could be relied upon to do good work again in the future. And the candidate is also asked to declare that he will uphold the Crown, the flag and our British Institutions, all of which is exceedingly vague and rhetorical. When the Crown in the right of the Province of Ontario, as represented by Mr. Hepburn, is having a dispute with the Crown in the right of the Dominion of Canada, as represented by Mr. King, which of them is the candidate to uphold? And what are "British Institutions"? In Great Britain they unquestionably include the House of Lords, the Baronetage, and the various lesser orders of chivalry. In Canada those things are prohibited by a resolution of the House of Commons. In a sense both the titles and the resolution forbidding them are British institutions. Which of them is the candidate to uphold?

The candidate is also called upon to declare that he will do "everything" to keep Canada within the British Empire. Does this mean that in case the Dominion Government should take some action which he regards as likely to have the effect of withdrawing Canada from the British Empire, he must engage in rebellion against the Dominion Government? Yet at

another point in the declaration the candidate is required to affirm his "allegiance and loyalty to King and country." The word "country" in this context can hardly be interpreted as having any other meaning than Canada, so that the position of a Corps Association candidate in case of a conflict between Imperial and purely Canadian interests, becomes more and more difficult.

On the whole, we should say that signing the Corps Association declaration constitutes a very convincing proof either of a considerable degree of sloppiness in political thinking, or of a readiness to sign anything in order to get a few votes. As between a signing candidate and a non-signing candidate, the discriminating voter will probably do well to lean towards the latter if no more serious objections present themselves. The idea that a change of name is necessarily a disqualification for public service seems to us to be absurd in the highest degree. Are we to consider Lord Tweedsmuir, for example, as an undesirable person to hold public office?

Communist Candidates

SEVERAL Canadian municipalities have enjoyed during the last few years the services of some able aldermen who represented themselves as members of the Communist party. We have never felt much enthusiasm for the candidacy of such persons, not because we felt them incapable of working for good municipal government, but because we were convinced that they were much more deeply concerned about paving the way for a complete change in the economic and political structure of the country, which most of them were quite willing to effect without waiting for the consent and approval of a majority of the country's electors. At the present juncture, however, there is more reason than ever why Canadian municipalities should do without the assistance of Communist aldermen, no matter how able they may be or how devoted to the municipal interests. The entire behavior of the Communist party in Canada ever since the conclusion of the German-Russian pact has demonstrated conclusively that the first interest of Canadian Communists is in the political advancement of Russia. Acting on orders from Moscow, they turned round at the last minute and supported the Duplessis administration in Quebec, to which they had been unequivocally hostile until Moscow decided that it had some value as an obstruction to the war effort of Canada. With equal unanimity they have defended the Russian attack upon Finland, upon the preposterous ground that the Finnish Government does not represent the true will of the Finn people, which they claim to be accurately represented by a puppet government set up with the

aid of Russian forces in a town a few miles from the Russian frontier. In regard to the war between the Allies and Germany, they have only one objective, namely, to keep it going as long as possible in the hope that the participating nations will be completely exhausted. For that reason they are favorable to Germany so long as it appears unlikely that she can win, and if Germany began to look like winning they would turn round and favor the Allies. It is highly desirable that the results of the municipal elections should show that the influence of these people in Canada has been reduced to a negligible quantity.

A Worthy Viceroy

THE appointment of Sir Eugene Fiset as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec puts a fitting cornerstone upon a very useful and honorable career. To have enjoyed the confidence of Sir Sam Hughes as Deputy Minister of Defence throughout one great war, and to be appointed to represent His Majesty in one's native province by a Liberal Government in the next one, is a pretty conclusive proof of ability, adaptability and devotion to the public service. Sir Eugene belongs to that class, much more common in Quebec than in the other provinces, which is bred and trained for a public career. Himself a member of the Fiset and Plamondon families, he married into the Taschereaus. Keen for the military service, he entered the militia at the age of seventeen, and a few years later, having acquired an excellent medical training, he saw active service with the Canadian troops in the South African War, and won high distinction. He served for seventeen years in the Defence Department, and on his retirement secured a House of Commons seat in the district for which his father had been Senator. The dignity of Spencerwood will be in no wise impaired during his tenure of office.

C.B.C. And Trade Unions

THE position of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in relation to the Canadian Government is so closely similar to what would be the position of the Canadian National Railways in relation to the same Government if, as is by no means impossible, the Canadian Pacific Railway were incorporated in the publicly-owned system so as to eliminate the element of competition, that trade unionists will be unable to avoid feeling a lively interest in the circular recently issued by the C.B.C. warning its employees that a step towards union organization on their part in war time "would involve grave considerations which His Majesty's Government in Canada could not disregard."

Whoever conceived the new battle dress of the Canadian army knew his psychology. A lot of men are going to join up just to be more comfortable.

The British Navy is referred to as the "silent service", but events of the past weeks suggest that it should be known as the silencing service.

The sinking of the Graf Spee is a minor item in the career of a man who is engaged in scuttling the German ship of state.

And you will know it is Utopia, too, because no one to whom you hadn't already sent one will send you a Christmas card.

A correspondent, who shall be nameless, writes in to say that the British Army has Gort what it takes.

Esther says that she agrees the war will last at least three years. She says she can't possibly finish the pair of socks in less than that time.

THE FRONT PAGE

↑ THE PICTURES ↓

THE SILENT SERVICE BECOMES VOCAL. The British Navy may be the "Silent Service" but when it comes to keeping the seas free for British merchant vessels, actions speak louder than words. Left, a hitherto unpublished picture of a royal battleship firing a salvo. Right, decks cleared for action and a smoke screen raised to cover the fleet as it turns to avoid a counter attack. These pictures were taken during pre-war manoeuvres.

It looks to us as if this was going to be a very difficult position for the C.B.C. to maintain. The employees of the Corporation are not civil servants; they enjoy none of the protection to which civil servants are entitled as to security of tenure, standards of remuneration, pension rights and so forth. The official intimation seems to suggest that it would not disturb His Majesty's Government in Canada if they organized themselves in time of peace but that they must not do so in time of war. Does this mean that if they had already organized themselves in time of peace, they would have to disband their union in time of war, and if not, why not? And if one union can be disbanded in time of war, although perfectly proper in time of peace, what about other unions? What about the employees of private stations, of which there are still several in Canada, though greatly hampered by the C.B.C. monopoly of some of their most profitable fields? Are they too to be restrained from organizing themselves?

This is obviously not a matter of the management of the C.B.C. There is no suggestion that that management proposes to fight unionization with the weapons customarily used by the employer. This is a matter of government policy. It is His Majesty's Government in Canada which, we are told by the C.B.C., will not be able to disregard the grave considerations raised by the C.B.C. employees who insist on joining a union. It will certainly have to be discussed in Parliament. It will be possible to discuss it in Parliament after January 25.

And there are a lot of other things that will urgently need discussion in Parliament after January 25. The Opposition parties have a tremendous responsibility resting upon them. On the manner in which they perform their duty of criticism in this session may depend the success of Canada's effort in the war and the permanence of democracy in this Dominion.

United Reformers?

THE Winnipeg Free Press cheerily observes that the Saskatoon federal by-election, in which the Liberal candidate was rather handsomely defeated by a United Reform candidate, has only "a purely local significance." That is as may be. If the Government can refrain from doing anything which will enable its highly diversified opponents to pool their forces in other constituencies as they did in Saskatoon, it will be true. If it so conducts itself that pooling of opposition forces becomes a common practice, the significance of Saskatoon will be anything but local. We have a sneaking suspicion that in that fair prairie city the Government may have relied a little too much upon the benefits resulting from large expenditures of public money upon a very glorious hotel, and too little upon the commendation of its policies to the electorate. The hotel has now been completed and paid for, and a large number of Conservative, C.C.F., Social Credit, Communist and independent Saskatooners have ceased to be actuated by feelings of gratitude for it, and have gone so far as actually to vote against the Government which built it.

We are glad we are not the Rev. W. G. Brown, the successful candidate, who will obviously never be able to satisfy more than one in ten of the diverse Reformers who voted for him. But there is one Reform which he can probably advocate with complete security. Saskatoon having been already provided with its hotel, we feel sure that a policy of No Hotels at the Public Expense for Anybody will commend itself to every Saskatoon.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

OSCAR, looking the world over, is still optimistic. Life begins at 1940, he says, quote and unquote.

If they still want a name for this war, Hitler and Stalin have provided it. It's the war of knives.

CONCLUSION

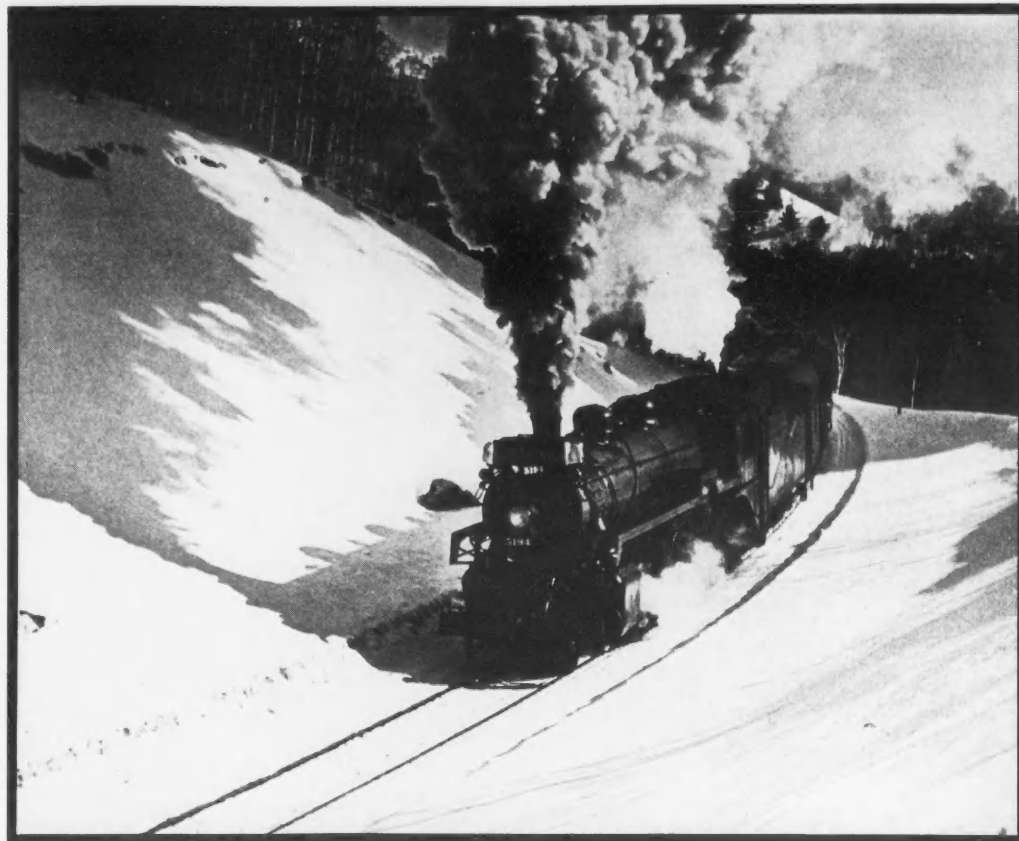
Aw, the Ethics
Of Spinoza
Are beyond a
Guy, sub rosa.

LIONEL REID.

Question of the Hour: "Shall we send them a New Year's card or just ignore the whole thing?"

Time, we read, is on the side of the Allies. Greenwich Time or Ottawa Time?

It begins to look, remarks Timus, as if the Russians had started something they can't Finnish.



They Scuttled Their Ships In The Last War Too

BY HENRY STRANGE

THE episode of the inglorious end of the Admiral Graf Spee brings to mind a somewhat similar incident, on a smaller scale, that occurred at the beginning of the last war.

I happened at that time to be living in Honolulu, Hawaii, and in October 1914 we were greatly concerned to hear that a German gunboat, the Geier (which curiously enough was part of the command of Admiral Von Spee himself), was loose in the Pacific as a raider and had already destroyed several British merchant ships.

Suddenly, on November 1, the Geier steamed into Honolulu harbor, and members of the German colony in Honolulu related, with great glee, that she had put into port in order to trap the large Canadian-Australian passenger liner, the Niagara, which was due in Honolulu the following morning.

During the day, however, a wireless message was received in Honolulu, relayed through the American naval authorities, to effect that the Niagara had been delayed and would not arrive for two days.

Now a most interesting situation developed. According to international law, the Geier could only stay in port for twenty-four hours. If she put out to sea, and waited outside the harbor for the Niagara to arrive, she would never catch that liner, because the Niagara was a much faster boat. The Geier's only chance of catching the Niagara, therefore, was to stay in harbor until the British ship had slowed down outside the three-mile limit preparatory to entering the harbor, and then speed out and attack her in a sudden rush.

Staging a Breakdown

What was the Geier to do? German ingenuity was equal to the occasion. It was suddenly discovered that a small breakdown had occurred to an important part of the Geier's steering gear, which made it impossible to steer her. Her Captain demanded that, according to international law, she be permitted a reasonable time in port for repairs, which he estimated would only take a few days.

The delay was granted.

It is difficult to describe the extreme state of tension that existed in Honolulu, during the three days that the Geier was in port, between the British and the German residents. For years up to this time they had all been the best of friends, belonging to the same clubs and engaging in the same social activities one with another.

The British claimed that the action of the American naval authorities, in granting the Geier an extension of time, was entirely unfair, since it was suspected by them that some "monkey business" had been going on with the steering gear of the Geier. The Germans retorted that this was war, and even if such suspicions were well founded, ruses of this kind were justified under the circumstances.

Finally the British Consul, supported by a number of prominent British residents, made a special appeal to the U.S. Naval Port Commander. The Commander, however, said he was unable to change the official decision that had been made.

Next the German Commander of the Geier requested that the American Naval Port Commander in Honolulu give an assurance that no wireless messages would be sent out through the naval wireless station (there was no other on the Islands at that time) to the Niagara, warning her that the Geier was waiting to attack her. The German Commander insisted that this also was in accordance with international law, and one can well imagine how mortified the British were to learn that this request, too, had been granted.

Now the British were crestfallen indeed. They were condemned, they believed, to have to wait patiently, without being able to do anything to prevent it, while a great British liner fell unsuspectingly into the hands of a little German gunboat, right before their very eyes.

The Grocery Business

What could be done? They discussed the matter at great length. Suddenly one of them, who happened to have considerable business dealings with Japanese grocery firms in Honolulu, said he had an idea. "Leave it to me," he told them mysteriously. "I think perhaps I know a way."

We heard no more from him. Two days later it was announced that the Niagara would make harbor the next morning, soon after daybreak. Curiously enough, it was reported also that the Geier's repairs would be completed just about the same time.

That night the whole German colony in Honolulu held a great celebration for the officers and crew of the Geier and it was said that more champagne and Rhine wine was consumed than had ever been consumed before in a similar time in the whole history of Hawaii.

The British arranged to meet before daylight on the top of the Von Hamm Young Hotel, from where they would have a most excellent view of the harbor and its approaches.

Daylight dawned. Smoke arose from the funnels of the Geier and there were signs of great activity on board. Bunting was run up from forepeak to stern and two German flags were flown from her masts.

We were all eagerly watching seaward for a sign of the Niagara, hoping against hope that some message

might have reached her and that she would dodge her usual call at the Islands. We were fated to be disappointed, however, for presently, shortly after daybreak, a plume of smoke appeared on the far horizon, and gradually the masts and funnels and then the whole dim outline of the Niagara appeared, slowly steaming towards Honolulu harbor.

Now the Geier cast off her cables. The band paraded on her decks and began playing martial and national airs. The whole German colony of Honolulu, it seemed, was assembled on the wharf, waving goodbye, and singing and cheering as the Geier steamed out, intent on capturing this easy prey that apparently knew nothing of her plans.

Japanese Cruiser

The Geier passed through the harbor and soon was within a few miles of the Niagara. Then suddenly, from behind the Niagara there appeared a large cruiser, coming at full speed, and from the peak of her mast could be seen flying the Japanese flag. It was, we later discovered, the Japanese cruiser, the Asama. Japan was then an ally of Great Britain and France against Germany.

Now the Japanese cruiser was discerned by the Geier, which suddenly stopped short, made a quick turn about, and then came steaming back at full speed into Honolulu harbor again.

The Japanese cruiser stayed outside the three-mile limit and the Niagara, without slackening speed, quietly moored to her usual berth, in the same basin as the Geier; indeed, the sides of the two vessels were not more than a few feet apart!

The Geier was now in a very difficult situation indeed. According to international law, she really should be instantly interned. But her Commander stated that when

he had gone out after the Niagara, he had neglected to take on sufficient stores and water. He asked for a few more hours' delay to provision his ship. Then, he assured the authorities, he would leave with flags flying, and for the honor of the German Navy and the great German Empire he would do his best to attack the much larger Japanese cruiser still waiting outside. Who knew, he said, what a lucky torpedo might not do?

The permission was readily granted and the Geier was given until noon the next day to leave.

Now it was the turn of the British to be jubilant, and for the Germans to be dejected. However, the Germans said that the British would now see how bravely the Germans could fight, and, if necessary, die! The officers and men of the Geier, it was learned, that night made their wills, and these were deposited with German friends for safe keeping. Last messages home were hastily written and despatched.

Morning came, and by this time some of the British were beginning to feel that after all it was hardly sportsmanlike to send such a small vessel to almost certain death. A committee of the British was therefore appointed to try and persuade the Germans that their honor would not be stained if, under the circumstances, the Geier were to permit herself to be interned.

This suggestion was met with the most indignant refusal. No, they said, that does not accord with the spirit of the German Navy. Out to sea the Geier will go and will engage the enemy, no matter how strong she may be!

Battle of Honolulu

Once again the citizens of Honolulu lined the rooftops, armed with telescopes and field glasses to watch what might occur.

The Japanese cruiser, Asama, was by this time some

↑ THE PICTURES ↑

THE ART OF THE CAMERA is beautifully exemplified by these photographs, selected from the Zeiss Photographic Exhibition which was recently on view in all the larger centres of Canada. The work is by a Canadian, R. Payen of Montreal, who used a Contax camera.

seven or eight miles off shore, slowly steaming up and down.

Suddenly, just before noon, smoke again rose in volume from the Geier's funnels. Flags were hoisted to her masts and the band began to play.

The German population in Honolulu cheered to the echo as the Geier steamed out, and the cheers of the Germans were mingled with those of the British and Americans, who could not help but feel admiration of this heroic act.

Out the Geier went, just as she had done the day before. She passed through the harbor and came to the three mile limit. Then the Japanese cruiser slowly stopped, right opposite the entrance to the harbor, swung broadside on and trained her guns on the approaching German gunboat.

The Geier stopped, seemed to hesitate for a moment or two, and then turned. Slowly but steadily she made her way back into port, and tied up at the same wharf she had left. The German crowd dispersed silently, and many a Britisher sought out his German friend to comfort and console him in his hour of humiliation.

Soon an American Naval force appeared and the crew of the Geier was marched away and officially interned. The breech blocks were taken from her guns, her torpedoes and ammunition were removed, and a small part of the German crew was left on board as caretakers. They were allowed perfect freedom to come and go as they pleased, however, having given their word of honor that they would not attempt to escape.

Scuttled at Dock

Later the same trick was played by the crew of the Geier as was played by the crew of the Admiral Graf Spee. The Geier was scuttled and set on fire at the dock by her crew, almost burning down the wharf in the process—a fine reward to their American hosts who had

REQUIEM

This poem by Irene Chapman Benson was the winner of the Second Award at the Dominion-wide Competition for 1939 held by the Assiniboine Chapter, I.O.D.E.

Now has the hallowed hour of death descended,
And the long evening swings her to its rest;
In loveliness the quiet hands are blended
On the unfurled breast.

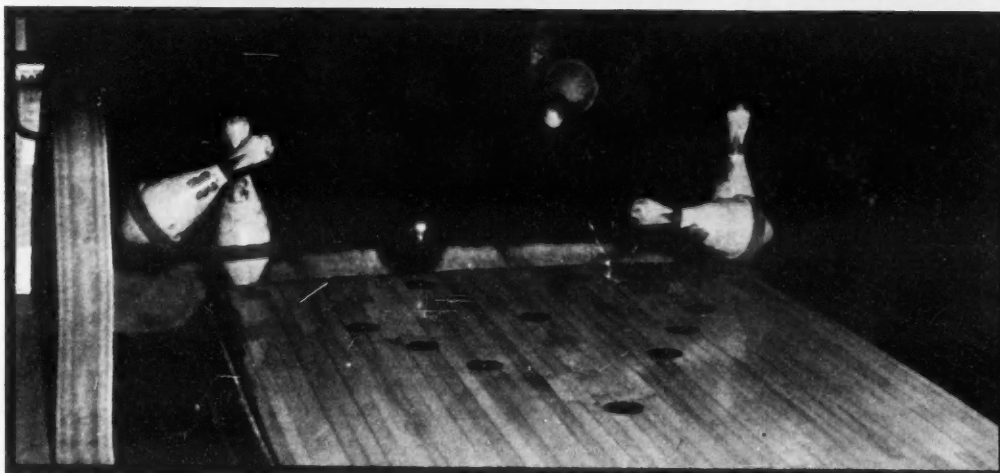
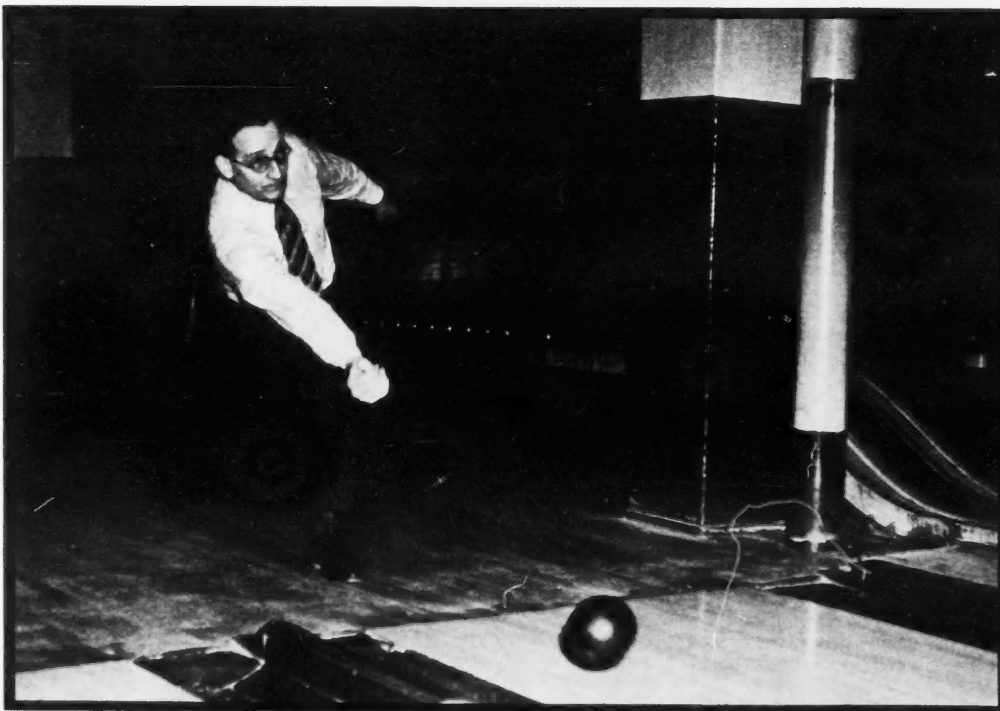
Vestured in silence and the peace of dreaming,
Pale naiads of the dusk are bearing her
Beyond the tides of Lethe, darkly gleaming,
Where winds have ceased to stir.

Where sombre-hued, the twilight shadows falling,
Darken the waters of the soundless sea;
While fainter grows the voice of Ceres calling
The lost Persephone.

And paler blows the ravelled rose forsaken
Across the moon-white fields of asphodel;
Wan wraiths of beauty that the gods have taken
Breathing their long farewell.

Now has the hallowed hour of death descended,
And the hushed evening swings her to its rest;
In loveliness the quiet hands are blended
On the unfurled breast.

IRENE CHAPMAN BENSON.



ACTION! In these remarkable bowling photographs "Jay" demonstrates for camera enthusiasts the results which are obtainable with the new synchronized flash equipment. Note the "stopping" of the bowl and the fact that all pins are caught "up in the air".

stretched regulations to the limit in order to assist and help them in their time of need!

But how did the Japanese cruiser happen to meet with and support the Niagara just at that particular time?

When it was all over, our quiet English friend, who had suggested that he might be able to help, handed us a copy of a cablegram that had been sent to a large firm of wholesale food merchants in Tokio by a Japanese merchant in Honolulu. It read somewhat as follows:

"Extremely unlikely my shipment goods can sail to Vancouver this week as scheduled. Forward at once this port by Japanese ship supplies of Rhine wine, sauerkraut and Strasburg liver paste urgently needed for ship's mess, officers twelve crew one hundred."

Amazingly enough, said our friend, this telegram about groceries had passed the cable censor and, of course, the authorities in Tokio had immediately surmised what it meant, and had no doubt sent a wireless message out over the Pacific to the nearest cruiser to make full speed for Honolulu at once.

Germany's Revolt Will Not Be Towards Stalinism

BY GYWETHALYN GRAHAM

DURING the past few weeks the Canadian press has carried a number of despatches from various parts of Europe and America suggesting that the collapse of the Nazi régime may be followed by a Communist revolution in Germany. The latest report, as this is being written, appears to have been sent from Zurich, and describes a meeting of German capitalists headed by Krupp, "somewhere in one of the Krupp industrial districts." At this meeting it was decided, according to the Zurich correspondent, to "give Hitler one year in which to conclude a favorable peace" on the grounds that if the war went on any longer, either a military defeat or a Communist uprising or both were to be expected.

Apart altogether from the fact that it is very doubtful if German industrialists are in a position to tell Hitler to do anything, or, if they were, that they would allow information of such a kind to become generally known, there is a good deal about this story, and others like it, which simply does not make sense. Since the ultimate reaction of the German people to National Socialism is a question of crucial importance to the Allied countries, the arguments against the possible establishment of a Communist régime in Germany are worth some consideration.

In many very important respects, Germany is already Communist. The difference between the economic organization of Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia is no greater than the difference, figuratively, between the dictatorship of the lower middle class, and the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is possible that the persistent tendency in some quarters at least, to group Germany with the capitalist countries is due partly to the Democratic fear of Communism which enabled Hitler to erect himself into a verbal saviour of Capitalism, and partly to the manner in which the Nazi revolution was accomplished.

No Real Capitalism

The Russian revolution was both social and economic, the German revolution primarily economic, but carrying far-reaching social implications. The outside world was, perhaps, partly misled by the fact that the German capitalist, aristocrat and middle classes were allowed to go on living, when their opposite numbers in Russia had been taken out and shot. Thus, for reasons of his own, Hitler retained the social exterior while destroying the economic organism within, further distracting world attention from what was actually happening by endless blasts of anti-Marxist propaganda. And it worked. The democratic countries continued to regard Nazi Germany as the deadly enemy of Communism, and the Nazi system as a type of modified Capitalism; on a capitalist basis they weighed the Nazi economy and found it wanting, and on a capitalist basis, where stable currencies and credits are essential and capital the chief source of value, they believed that Hitler's structure must collapse. In actual fact, however, Germany's economic position appears to be fairly sound, for the chief source of value is not capital, credit or currency, but Marxist labor. In Socialist terms, Nazi Germany is far from bankrupt.

The amount of genuine power retained by even such men as Krupp and Thyssen (recently driven into exile) seems to have been very limited. In Nazi Germany the State dictates the location, extent and personnel of industrial plants controls and operates compulsory cartels, allots raw materials and determines whether or not they shall be of domestic or foreign origin. The number of employees, their wages and holidays, is fixed by the government, and private property has become largely State property so far as industry and manufacture are concerned. The position and power of the former German owner is similar to that of the director in a Soviet factory. Both are custodians of State property, and just as the Russian director may be unable to improve his products because the Soviet has appropriated his year's profits for the purpose of establishing another State enterprise somewhere else, so the German director may be forced to invest a large part of his available capital in government securities of doubtful value.

Social Change Secondary

Communism, or the economic and social theory embodied in "Das Kapital," becomes Socialism when it is put into practice. Between the Socialism of Stalin and Hitler, and the Socialism of Karl Seitz of Vienna and Savage of New Zealand there is, of course, a fundamental difference, but it is a difference of ideals and political application rather than of economics. The Soviet Socialist system represents the Russian adaptation of Communist theory, and the National Socialist, the German adaptation. They are the two sides of the one medal. Only an incurable theorist would expect to find two nations with such widely differing geographic locations, history, culture, temperament and ability following exactly the same course. It is possible that the difference between them is also traceable to the greater degree of industrialization of pre-Nazi Germany. In general, it appears that if, as in the case of pre-war Russia, or Poland, Rumania and Hungary, you have a predominantly agricultural country worked by a very poor and more or less landless peasantry largely for the

benefit of a small and wealthy upper class with only a weak and scattered middle class to act as a buffer, the revolution will stress class warfare and social changes equally with economic reorganization. If, however, as was the case in Germany, and is in most Western European countries today, there is extensive industrial development, and lower and middle classes are better balanced and mingled, the revolution will be primarily economic, with social changes brought about indirectly.

This theory would appear to be borne out by the fact that as Russian industrialization has advanced, the Soviet system has been moving in the direction of National Socialism, and has lost some of its original classless character. It would not have very far to go in order to approximate the Nazi social structure, as Hitler has never had any love for the former ruling classes. In both countries the Party represents the new aristocracy, with special economic advantages and privileges. In both countries there was available a minority too weak to offer effective resistance, but prosperous enough to arouse resentment and provide a scape-goat for governmental inefficiency. In Russia it was the kulaks, and in Germany, of course, the Jews. The Nazi insistence upon "pure Aryan blood" finds its parallel in the Soviet insistence upon "proletarian origin." This is not to suggest that National Socialism is in any way to be compared with Russian Communism in respect of wholesale murder by firing-squad, enforced starvation and disease, but that, economically speaking, had Lenin and Trotsky started with the Russian industrial organization of 1939, it is not inconceivable that theirs would have been a Nazi movement.

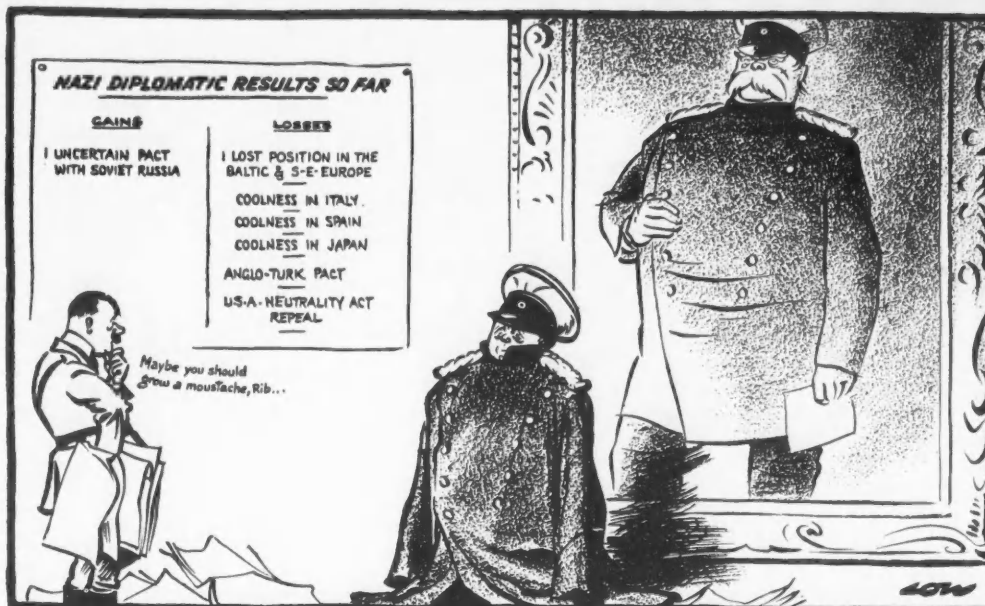
Will React Violently

If, on political and economic grounds, the idea that Germany will turn Communist after the war appears to be meaningless, on psychological grounds it appears both illogical and highly improbable. The reaction from a régime which has maintained itself by force, terrorism and endless regimentation, and which can only be ousted by bloodshed and great loss of life, is bound to be somewhat extreme. For the German people, Communism would simply be more of the same thing, and a revolution fought for the re-establishment of the status quo—only on a somewhat more drastic and un-German basis—would not be worth fighting. When the Nazi machine breaks down, it will far more likely be due to a moral than to an economic revolt of the German people. Morally, the German and Russian governments are in the same camp, and since the geographic positions of the two countries are such that the German people have had to pay a heavy price in increased vulnerability for Hitler's territorial deal with Stalin, the revulsion against every idea associated with Soviet Russia will probably be very great. Having got rid of Hitler and all his works, the German people will turn to a political system as dissimilar as possible.

The arguments in favor of a restoration of the monarchy and a return to the democratic system are therefore strong. The only opposition group within the Reich which has been able to retain any degree of unity and organization is the officer class in the army. And the German army is apparently strongly monarchist. The arguments in favor of democratic developments can be based on the fact that in order to remain in power, the immediate post-war political party will have to be as different from the National Socialists as possible. No one has yet proved that when he is robbed of all human dignity the German is any happier than the Frenchman, or that when he is terrorized, he is any less afraid than the Britisher, or that when he is consistently misled and deceived, he has any better grasp of the truth than the American. Given a constructive and workable Peace, the German nation will leave Hitler and all his works as far behind as it is within their power to do. They have already had their revolution.

Nazi Blackmail

It is possible that the fear of the Communist bogey raised and nurtured by Adolf Hitler was partly responsible for the present position of the democratic countries. If, for example, it had been clearly understood that National Socialism could not conceivably act as "a bulwark against Communism" since Hitler had already forced on his people a system which was simply Communism, German style, then British, French and American foreign policy over the past ten years might have been much more effective. As Rauschning has pointed out, to look for meaning in the Nazi verbal and ideological structure is a waste of time. In considering all Nazi propaganda, whether it concerns race purity or the evils of Marxism, the question is not, What does it mean?—because it has no meaning—but What does it do? The present fear of some people that Communism will follow the collapse of National Socialism would seem to prove that in spite of all that has happened since 1933, it can still do quite a lot, for the idea did not originate in Zurich, or even in one of the Krupp industrial districts. It was first employed as a part of the Nazi blackmail of the democracies some six years ago.



THE BISMARCK TOUCH

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Strengthening the Lion's Wings

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE real significance of the Empire Air Training Agreement is that the nations of the British Commonwealth have realized, partly as a result of the demonstrations afforded by the present war, that if they act co-operatively, the mastery of the air is just as readily within their reach as the mastery of the sea has been within the reach of the British navy for a century past. The limiting factors in the effort after air supremacy are, first: money and man power. These obviously present no difficulty. Second, factory capacity for the purpose of replacements. This presents no difficulty if the money is available. Third, training facilities. This presents a great difficulty if the problem is regarded as one for Great Britain alone, for the training of air personnel at a rate sufficiently rapid to cope with the wastage in a period of extreme war effort involves the sacrifice of a very large area of land. This would be difficult at any time in the crowded islands of the United Kingdom, and is exceptionally so during a time of war, when every suitable acre ought to be devoted to the purposes of raising foodstuffs. But it becomes perfectly simple as soon as the vast spaces of Canada can be drawn upon for the purpose. Unlimited areas for training are available here, completely safe from all possibility of hostile interference, and in a country from which the trained personnel and their craft can be readily transported, or can in most instances transport themselves, to any point where they are likely to be needed in the joint interests of the Commonwealth.

The air supremacy which is thus placed within the reach of the British Empire is of course contingent upon the assumption that the United States will not at any time be found in the group of nations actively hostile to Great Britain and the Dominions. But this assumption is one which is fundamental to all Empire policies. Any British objective which cannot be attained without incurring the active hostility of the United States is a British objective which must necessarily be abandoned. Fortunately that is a limitation which for fifty years and more has given no concern whatever to British or Dominion statesmen; for both the interests and the ideals of the two great English-speaking empires are so closely similar that a violent clash between them has for at least that length of time been regarded as unthinkable. The hostility of the United States would of course render the whole scheme for Empire air training in Canada untenable; but the hostility of the United States is a thing which it is the major effort of British policy to avoid.

Granted the friendly neutrality of the United States, there seems to be no reason whatever why the British Empire should not achieve and maintain, by the proper co-ordination and utilization of the resources of its component nations, an air superiority over any imaginable combination of enemies so great as to afford it the assurance of a command of the air equal to that which it has long enjoyed upon the sea. This means that the fear of successful large-scale air operations against the United Kingdom, the British fleet, or any strategic point in the defences of the Empire, can be abolished.

Defence is Again Strong

Ever since the rise of the air arm to importance, it has been assumed, first, that unlike the navy, the air arm of a hostile power could be built up rapidly and secretly to a great superiority over the British, and second, that the nature of air warfare made it favor the offensive rather than the defensive, so that even with a parity of strength the defending nation would be unable to save itself from very serious damage. Both of these assumptions appear to have been without foundation in fact. The assumption of the superiority of the offensive is a very natural one in the case of any new implement of warfare, for the development of the technique of defence always comes later than that of the technique of attack. All the wars that we have seen since the rise of the air arm have been wars by aggressive powers with an advanced attack equipment against economically inferior powers with little defence equipment or none at all. What the Italians were able to do against Abyssinia or the Germans against Republican Spain is now shown to be no criterion whatever of what the Germans will be able to do against Great Britain. Where there is an adequate defence equipment, the advantage of surprise, which was supposed to be greatly in favor of the attacker because of the speed of his movements, has been largely neutralized by the development of detector apparatus and the improvement in the speed with which the defence can take to the air.

As for the idea that it is possible to create rapidly and secretly an air force so enormous that the enemy can have no hope of equalling it, that, too, has been shown to be illusory. On a relatively small scale the Germans undoubtedly did succeed in maintain-

ing secrecy about their air rearmament at a time when there was still a possibility of the Allied powers exercising their right to restrict such rearmament under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. But when it comes to a matter of thousands of planes and thousands of airmen, all of them utterly valueless without a considerable amount of training in the sky where anybody can see them, the idea of secrecy becomes ludicrous. As a matter of fact, the secret service of every nation in the world has had quite an accurate idea of the extent of Germany's air force for several years past, the only problem about it being concerned not with its size but with its efficiency and audacity. It may not be possible to reduce a hostile air force to an exact statement of guns and tonnages, as can be done with a hostile navy, for the question of rate of replacement is a much more vital factor in aviation. But on the other hand, in time of war the nation which controls the sea lanes can squeeze its enemies' imports of essential raw materials for aviation down to a point which will afford a pretty effective limit to the replacement rate.

The significance of all this is that aviation is no longer an obstacle to the maintenance of that uninterrupted command of the world's pathways of communication which the British Empire enjoyed for a century, and which was responsible for the general condition of international peace which prevailed from the Napoleonic wars until the war of 1914-18. It can be made instead into an auxiliary of that supremacy. The British Empire air force which we are developing as a result of this co-ordinated effort must be as permanent as the British navy. The idea that it is a matter for three years, or for the duration of the war, and that after that time we can slacken our efforts, relax our commitments one to another and go our several ways, would be a grievous mistake.

Policing the World

We used to hear a great deal—we still hear something occasionally—of the need for an international air force to be at the disposal of a super-national authority representing some sort of a society of nations, which shall police the skies and keep wrongdoers in order. It may be a long time before we are able to achieve anything of this kind in view of the extreme difficulty of inducing nations to entrust their interests to the control of a body made up of other nations so diverse in character, philosophy, economic structure and political systems. But the British navy made a very good police force for nearly a hundred years, during which time international commerce expanded at a tremendous rate and international sympathy and understanding grew almost as rapidly. It was not until Germany undertook to challenge the supremacy of the British navy that the state of things to which the world had been accustomed for so long, and which made for reasonable freedom of intercourse and equality of access to the world's resources, was broken down. It cannot be reestablished on the basis of the navy alone. But it may be reestablished on the basis of the navy in conjunction with a very powerful air force, employed for the same purposes, without thought of aggression against or tyranny over any other nation.

It is important also that the nations of the British Commonwealth should realize, not only that they are capable, if they act in close conjunction with one another, of maintaining their supremacy over all the great seas of the world, including the Mediterranean, but that they are capable of exercising that supremacy in a manner which will be for the best interests of the world as a whole. The editor of *The Nineteenth Century and After*, in an unusually frank statement of what he considers should be the war aims of the Allies, says that the security of the Allied powers and the peace of Europe as a whole are incompatible with a strong Germany. The essential war aim of the Allies should be "to reduce the exorbitant power of Germany"—a phrase borrowed from the language of the 18th century, which he describes as "so much more honest than that of the 20th."—and to keep that power reduced. He points out that it is no injustice to the German people to prevent them from entertaining the hope that they may still dominate Europe as a result of yet another war, and that the removal of that hope is the only thing that will save them from the concentration camps and terrorism to which they are now subjected, and which are but part of the preparations for war and would not exist if they had not war for their ultimate purpose.

What we of the British nations need is confidence in ourselves, not only as being capable of exercising power, but as being capable of exercising that power for the good of the world at large. We had that confidence in the nineteenth century; perhaps we shall resume it in the middle of the twentieth.



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THE HITLER WAR

Mines and U-Boats

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

A FRIEND, or to be more exact, a brother-in-law, came in the other night greatly exercised over the repeated long lists of sinkings in the papers. "Britain can't stand that for very long," he muttered. In answer I strung him off a list of just what Britain had stood in the last war, and showed how much less menacing the U-boat and mine attack is today. He said: "Why don't you write an article about that?" So here it is.

Of course if you compare the sinkings today with those at the beginning of the last war the record today is about twice as bad as then. But is such a comparison reasonable? By this time in 1914 the Germans had hardly sunk half a dozen merchant ships by submarine warfare. That was left to their surface raiders, the light cruisers *Emden*, *Koenigsberg*, *Karlsruhe* and *Dresden*, and that royal family of armed liners *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, *Kronprinz Wilhelm* and *Prince Eitel Friedrich*—the latter two of which held the sea off Brazil until March 1915. The U-boats were still giving their full attention, with far too great success, to British warships. It was only when that became too perilous and too little profitable and the surface raiders were all run down that the submarines became full-time commerce destroyers, and not until February 1, 1917, that the Germans dropped all restrictions whatsoever and attacked everything that appeared within the vision of their periscopes.

It is with this period, the Spring of 1917, that we must compare today's underwater war, for it is from there that the Germans took up again on September 3. The *New York Times* does, in fact, adopt this comparison in its daily record of sinkings. According to this record the sinkings of British merchant ships during the nearly four months of this war, around half a million tons, fall considerably short of the 545,000 tons sunk in April 1917. During the first four months of the "sink-them-without-a-trace" campaign, February to May 1917, 1,563,000 tons of British shipping went to the bottom, which works out to almost exactly three times the rate of destruction of this war. Britain endured an average loss of over 150,000 tons a month over the entire 51 months of the last struggle and still won through.

But perhaps there are pessimists

who think that this war may last even longer, or the German sinkings become much worse. The answer to the first is a matter of opinion. For my part I emphatically do not believe that Adolf Hitler's Germany is capable of anything like the sustained effort of Kaiser Wilhelm's. On the day the war started I hazarded a prediction that Germany could not fight more than a year. I still think she could not fight more than that long, but if the contest is going to resolve itself into blockade and aerial sniping she might hold out until the Spring of 1941. I would hardly think longer, for I am more prepared for a fiasco in Germany than for a long-drawn-out defence without hope of victory. From the speeches of the Nazi leaders that hope is flagging, and Germany's collapse may come very suddenly when it disappears. This war cannot be judged entirely from the military standpoint. It is still, as it has been for years, mainly one of nerves, morale, and a show of strength, and our confidence and fighting power are rapidly gaining, while Germany's decline.

Can Nazi Germany whip her submarine building tempo up to the terrific pace of 1917, when it was supported by all the vast naval dockyard organization of Imperial Germany? I don't think so. Two subs a week were turned out in that year, or 103 altogether, against 95 in the previous year, 62 in 1915, and less than a dozen in 1914. Yet British calculations allow for this top rate of production, and still reckon that U-boats are being destroyed almost twice as fast as they can be replaced. For it must be considered that if the Germans have taken up their submarine warfare where they dropped it in 1918, so have the British taken up their anti-submarine campaign where they left off at the Armistice—when they admittedly had the U-boats checked and on the run. Last time the British had not introduced the convoy system, developed a reliable mine for their Dover and Heligoland barrages or supplied their patrol ships with anything like enough depth charges until the middle of 1917, when the enemy had developed terrific momentum in his underwater war, with over 150 subs in commission and a vast trained personnel to man them. This time Germany started her unrestricted warfare with probably no more than 60 U-boats, in the teeth of a perfected British anti-submarine technique which is believed to have already claimed 40 or more victims, and their crews.

From the daily record of the *New York Times* and the official British and German accounts of the submarine war issued after the Great War I have compiled this table, which shows graphically the failure of the initial German submarine campaign and the rise of the new mine warfare:

	British tonnage	World tonnage
September, 1939	149,000	191,000
October, 1939	85,000	169,000
November, 1939, first half	25,000	52,000
November 18-December 18, 1939	192,000	330,000
Average loss per month, whole of last war	153,000	260,000
Average loss per month, 1917	210,000	530,000
Worst month in history, April 1917	545,000	881,000
First 3½ months, 1939	451,000	738,000
First 3½ months unrestricted warfare, 1917	1,590,000	2,213,000
Loss by mine in period Nov. 18-Dec. 18, 1939	approx. 250,000	
Ratio of mine loss to total sinkings, ditto	approx. 75%	
Ratio of mine loss to total sinkings, last war	approx. 10%	
Ships sunk by mine, first 3½ months present war	approx. 80	
Ships sunk by torpedo, first 3½ months present war	approx. 100	



FROM EIRE. A recent portrait of Hon. John Joseph Hearne, the recently appointed first High Commissioner from Eire to Canada.

—Photograph by Karsh, Ottawa.



FRANK G. NEATE, secretary of the Dominion Fuel Board, who has been seconded as technical advisor to the Coal Administrator of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, J. McG. Stewart of Halifax.

—Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.

We see here how the introduction of the convoy system for British shipping at once put an end to the comparative field day which the U-boats enjoyed in September. The subs then turned, during October, to the unconvoyed neutral shipping. By early November so many U-boats had been destroyed (and most of the remainder were perhaps in port resting and repairing) that the campaign was almost brought to a standstill. Then came the launching of the mine offensive on the weekend of November 18. During the 30-day period following, the rate of sinking more than tripled. Still far below the catastrophic figures of Spring 1917, and nowhere near the average monthly destruction during the whole of that dark year, yet it is true it represents the greatest destruction ever achieved by mines.

Can the Germans keep this up, which would be troublesome, or intensify it, which might prove serious? I don't believe so. Even after the first week, when the German attack might be expected to profit by surprise, the sinkings declined through increased precautions and patrol activity. Whether the mine was really of a new magnetic type, I don't know, although British public men have constantly referred to it as such. A mine of this kind might conceivably be operated by the current set up in a magnetic coil through the approach of a steel-hulled ship. Magnified

with ordinary vacuum tubes, it could work relays which would release the mine and bring it up right under the ship's bottom. In this case it has been suggested that the mines could be neatly exploded by towing a metal screen behind wooden sweepers. Again, the mines may be only the troublesome delay-action variety which the Germans used in the last war, containing a time-switch which released them from their anchor one, two, or three days after sowing, so that the sweepers' job was never done.

Planes Carry Little

The sowing of these mines, of whatever type, from planes was admittedly new. But mine-sowing by plane has many inherent disadvantages. The plane which would carry even 3 or 4 of these cumbersome half-ton eggs must be a good deal slower than the British fighters which would go up to meet it. The sowing, to be effective, has to be done in clear weather or moonlight, and once you know what they are up to the noise of the planes advertises the job well. The British answer to the mine-sowing plane has been a bold attempt to root it out at its base of operations.

The latest move in the British anti-mine war, the laying of a defensive mine barrage in the North Sea, is an attempt to ward off German surface and submarine mine-layers from the main sweep and patrolled East Coast shipping lane, which runs all the way from the Channel up to the Orkneys. Surface mine-layers are the only ones which can lay mines in quantities. Against the 3 or 4 carried by a plane and the 20 to 50 by a submarine specially devoted to the business, a surface mine-layer can carry 500 or more, and the record stands of 14 American and British mine-layers sowing no less than 6820 mines in the Great Northern Barrage across the top of the North Sea in four hours in June 1918 (the barrage contained 70,000 mines altogether). German surface mine-layers operated throughout the last war, even on the high seas, but with far less naval

MATERNAL MOOD

DEAR little morsel of a son
So soft and helpless, sweet and new
From dawn until the day is done
I hover tenderly over you.

But why I give you so much time
And why I let you rule my life
I really do not know, for I'm
Quite sure I shall not like your wife!

MAY RICHSTONE.

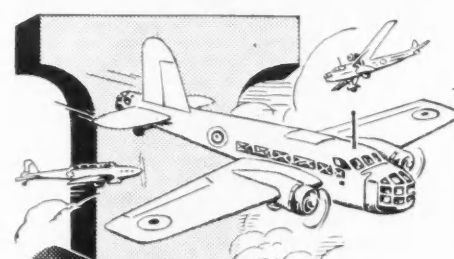
SMALL BOY

SERENELY he looks up at me
His glance all innocence and guile
And I frown down, after hastily
Concealing an indulgent smile.
And when I speak of discipline
Contritely he surveys his toes
Then gives me an engaging grin—
He knows his power—he knows HE KNOWS!

MAY RICHSTONE.

protection today they are hardly likely to be so active.

Of submarine mine-layers Germany may have as many as 20, against three times that many operating at one time in the last war (when she built 86 small ones, 8 medium and 9 large ones, and had 106 more building or ordered at the end of the war). But if it is on submarine mine-layers that Germany's mine campaign must ultimately rest it will certainly fail, for from the showing of 1917-18 no type of U-boat fell prey more readily to British anti-submarine measures.



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Berchtesgaden And All That

BY PHYLLIS HAMILTON BAKER

I HAVE just finished reading a letter, one of many in Canadian newspapers, stipulating that quite ninety per cent of the German people are behind their leader and that all this talk of our not being at war with the German people is, to use an American expression, "bunk." Having spent December, January and February of last winter in Germany, and since I hold an exactly opposite opinion to these prolific and knowledgeable writers, it occurred to me that my own experiences might be of some interest. I should say that very nearly ninety per cent of the people are bitterly opposed to the Nazi régime. Certainly this is true of the people of South Germany.

I talked from the day I came until the day I left with everyone I met, from the least to the greatest, and found the people of Germany only too anxious to speak naturally and freely to me whenever they felt there was no chance of being overheard. And I can truthfully say in all those nine weeks I did not have a private conversation with one person of my own age—the age of those who grew up to find their lives shattered and destroyed by the last war—who in one way or another did not deplore the régime.

My banker, who leaned from the quiche to speak to me—so glad to speak to anyone from the outside world—made a sign with his hand under the counter to show me which way his sympathies were, and told me proudly that he read the *Times* every day. When I asked him if he had any children, he said, "No and I am thankful not to have any, for our children in this country no longer belong to their parents." He looked around carefully, as everyone did, before he spoke.

I was invited to a Christmas dinner; my dinner partner was also an old war veteran, and we had much in common. He too took the *Times* and told me how much he loved England, where he had lived for some years before the war. And very quietly he spoke of "these people," letting me

Agreement, between his teeth he said, "Agreement with wolves." I think he knew then everything that was going on and felt how little of it the British Government knew. He then quite openly spoke of the Nazi Government being such a retrograde step in history that it would take centuries for the nation to recover its spiritual self, and he agonized over it.

One morning in the Frauen Kirche, the Munich Cathedral, I asked a sweeper to explain a stone footprint in the flagging. My German being extremely sketchy, I did not quite understand his reply. A young girl not far from me had been listening to his explanation, and turning to her I asked if she spoke English. She answered charmingly in English, and after a delightful little conversation, finding ourselves quite alone, I said to her, "Are you an ardent Nazi-ite?" Her quick reply after a hurried look about was "How could I be, I know the truth! I have just come from England, I was six months there. I was so lucky I got an exchange." No German boy or girl could go to England at that time unless they could find an English boy or girl to come to Germany, which is what an "exchange" meant.

A niece and nephew of a famous German novelist, they were between eighteen and twenty or thereabouts, talking quite openly in my room said they thought Hitler had done a very great deal for Germany, but they were beginning now to question their liberty. The girl wanted to go to England, she had money there to spend, but permission was refused and she was ordered to bring the money back to Germany. "These things," she said, "we don't like and wonder about, but I feel I am too young yet to have any real political judgment."

"You Mean Hitler!"

On every occasion I spoke with great respect of "Your Fuehrer." I did so in a funny little postcard shop in Berchtesgaden itself. The grizzly old man turned fiercely upon me and said "You mean Hitler," cracking it out like a gun. Even here, I thought.

Others spoke of him with humor; an amused and enigmatic smile would play about their faces at the successful antics of their little house painter. Among university students too I found that same spirit. Another young girl, an art student, with whom I traveled in the train, told me in whispers that she could get nowhere with her art, it was so regulated by the Government. She must only paint this or paint that, nothing with pathos or sadness was ever allowed. She was engaged to an Englishman at Cambridge, he had been a "p. g." in their house, and her heart was full of sadness because his people did not want the marriage. She said, "They liked me so much even though I was German, until they knew he loved me."

A charming and cultured older woman traveled with me alone in a carriage en route to Switzerland. She was quite safe to speak there. She felt dreadfully at the cruelty to the Jews, but she said it was impossible to even express sympathy for them. She ended in sizing up the Government by saying, "He makes us the laughing stock of the whole world."

These are just a few of many such talks. Before leaving I gave a letter I had received from a young English friend in his first year at Lincoln College, Oxford, to my German philosopher to read. It showed such a wonderful spirit of serious determination that I wanted him to see it as an example of English youth of today. He read it thoughtfully, it was a long letter, and laying it aside he said, "If there is a war you will win it; this spirit does not exist in the young men of Germany or Italy. You ought to hear as I do every day these German and Italian youths splitting up the British Empire and dividing it between them. But they won't win, this spirit will win!"—as he tapped the letter.

Two months later in Switzerland, a German friend of mine appeared in St. Moritz. He had come straight from Berlin and the morning before he left he said Berlin had awakened to find small bits of paper pasted up on the houses. Printed on them was "We don't want Hitler, we want our liberty."



ON SERVICE IN FRANCE. Major General H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor pays a visit to a French Headquarters. For the second time in his life the Duke is visiting scenes which became familiar to him in 1914-1918.

Our Other War

BY JAMES BLACK

MANY Canadians will be surprised to hear that they have been at war for a period long antedating September 10 last. It is an unofficial undeclared war, with especially trained and equipped forces; it has no war correspondents, no bureaus of information and publicity; its bulletins are secret and confidential and are seen by only the civilian Board of Strategy and a few members of the army's Headquarters Staff. To date it has produced no "heroes" nor suffered any casualties. And yet, despite all this, its officers and men are very much on "active service"; the issues at stake involve not only the future of this Dominion but of the whole British Empire, and the enemy draws his spiritual and financial sustenance from his totalitarian allies throughout the world. In short, although the National Defence Forces and the public at large may not be conscious of this hidden war back of the home front, it is an integral part of the declared war to which we are so inextricably committed, and upon its success depends in no small measure the success of our over-seas efforts.

Up to 1914 and the start of the first World War we were delightfully free, or at least blissfully unaware, of the presence of that fascinating creature of spy and detective stories, the secret agent. Indeed even now we are about the only country in the world without a Military Intelligence Branch to ferret out foreign military and diplomatic secrets and plot sabotage in times of war. But with the Bol-

but were powerless to take the offensive in this hidden war. Unlike the Gestapo and the OGPU, they represent Popular Government instead of Personal Dictatorship, are "silent" but not "secret." When contending labor factions stir up trouble the Mounties are on hand to protect with fine impartiality the honest worker and the Communist agitator.

Then, on September 10, came open war with Germany and application of the War Measures Act. The R.C.M.P. got orders to advance against the "enemy alien" and several hundred of these immediately found themselves in internment camps while several thousand more were registered for future reference. The Nazis, however, constitute only a right wing of the enemy forces. The main body, the Reds, took warning and staged a black-out. Sections and groups broke up into small units, individuals exchanging their names for numbers and utilizing all the dime novel tricks for evading recognition. The *Clarion* and several foreign language papers continued to disseminate Communist propaganda, confining themselves largely to reporting revolutionary activities abroad and endeavoring to keep within the law. But on November 10 the Party committed a strategic blunder by issuing a manifesto, "The People Want Peace," which was a violent tirade against the Allied leaders and this "imperialist war." Here was a flagrant challenge to the purpose and authority of the Defence of Canada Regulations which could

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NEW YEAR TERM
BEGINNS JANUARY 8



Geo. A. Pereira, CEI graduate, wireless officer in charge of Kingston, Jamaica, Pan-American Airways Airport.



E. Tallman, CEI graduate with Dept. of Transport, Ottawa.



C. Eby, CEI graduate with Dept. of Transport, Toronto.



J. A. Stonehouse, CEI graduate with Dept. of National Defence.



D. Hannant, CEI graduate with Dept. of Transport, Winnipeg.

Canadian Electronics INSTITUTE
DEPARTMENT OF RADIO COMMUNICATION TRAINING
UNIVERSITY AT DUNDAS
TORONTO, CANADA
CEIS
DAY, EVENING OR HOME STUDY SESSIONS

THERE IS NO JUSTICE

SOMEHOW my friends all have a flair

For finding inexpensive clothes
That have a suave, expensive air
As fresh and lovely as a rose.

While I dish out all kinds of dough
For costly fabric and detail
And my dresses always look as though

I bought them at a rummage sale!
MAY RICHSTONE.

know he meant the Government. He said, "They are people entirely without human feeling. We deplore these dreadful things that have been done, every decent German does." He did not dare to mention the word Jew. And then he spoke in glowing admiration of Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, as the one Prince who had marched home at the head of his troops.

Waiting for the End

I met another well known German writer and philosopher of whom I saw a good deal, for the same reason, that he could speak to me of what was torture to him, freely and without fear. For himself, he said, there was nothing to do except to wait for the end; he could no longer write when he could not express what he felt, his mind was equally a prisoner with his body. He loved Rome and could not live there. The Government had refused him the money to leave the country and he was eking out a solitary and unhappy existence. I told him Mr. Chamberlain was going to speak over the radio the following Tuesday night and asked if he would care to hear him. For the first time in my life I "received" in my bedroom, one of the nice German kind with a screen to hide the bedroom ugliness and a couch that did not look in the least like a bed, for I knew he would not listen in, nor would he speak of what he truly felt, in any public room. It was the Birmingham speech some time in January. His expression was a study, and when at last Mr. Chamberlain, waxing eloquent over foreign affairs, spoke of the Munich

HAUNTED

WHEN I come suddenly
To an open door,
Something I can almost see has gone
Through it
Just before.

From the dark pane
As I draw near,
I see the silent, the invisible face
Disappear.

MARY QUAYLE INNIS

shevik revolution and Lenin's ambitions for a Proletarian World State small red flames began springing up here and there across our land, flames that, left to grow, might have caused eventually a conflagration of major importance in our social and political structure. It was then that our "hidden war," as differentiated from our regular crime-prevention-and-punishment campaign, may be said to have started.

During the twenty-year peace period the Communist Party of Canada, with headquarters at Toronto, carried on all the usual activities of a new political party—organizing centres in cities and towns, publishing official organs and leaflets, preaching its doctrines to anyone who would listen. Unlike other political parties, however, it was not bent on reformation but elimination—elimination of the capitalist system—by methods legal or otherwise. From 1929 on, the economic depression with the resultant social unrest played generously into its hand, enabling it to organize strikes and hunger marches and subvert the minds of thousands of youngsters who, under normal conditions, would have been immune from such exploitation.

At the same time the Communists were wary to keep, with one or two notable exceptions, within the letter of the law. Fortunately for them the law was as broad as it was long. So long as they did not urge overthrow of government by violence they could say just about anything they pleased. Were not the first principles of democracy free speech, free press, free assembly? These principles would afford all the latitude required for the destruction of democracy! (If Communists and Nazis were not utterly lacking in a sense of humor they would surely smile when they invoke the protection of these rights.)

Canada's federal police force, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, knew everything that was going on



Concerning your Will...

Your will is one of the most important documents you will ever be called upon to execute.

Do not rely on a "home-made" will; the courts are filled with litigation growing out of such mistaken economies.

Have your will drawn by your solicitor and consult one of our officers in advance... out of his long experience, he may be able to offer valuable suggestions.

You must name an Executor—some person or institution to see that the terms of your will are carried out.

It is a mistake to assume a Trust Company as Executor is expensive.

The moderate fees payable to The Royal Trust Company represent sound economy, for the company's permanence, long experience and financial responsibility often avoid costly mistakes and delays.

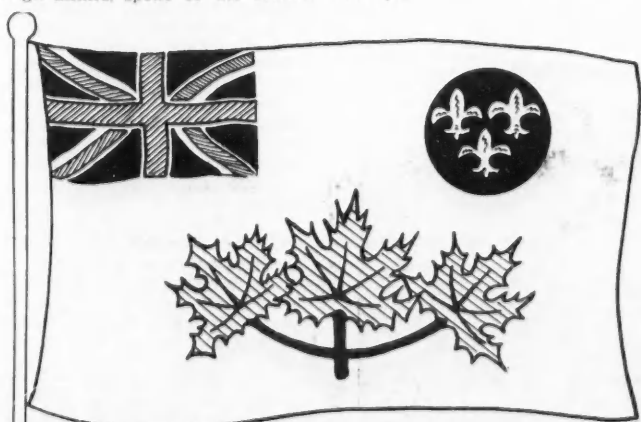


EVERY year thousands of wills become obsolete because their makers fail to bring them up-to-date. Hidden away in some safe deposit box, many of these documents bequeath forgotten property to persons who no longer exist and name executors already dead!

Make it a point to review your will every January and give careful consideration to changed circumstances. Consider, too, the qualifications of your Executor. The addition of a simple codicil is all that is necessary to secure the administrative services of The Royal Trust Company.

Read the column at the right.

THE ROYAL TRUST CO.



WILL THIS BE CANADA'S FLAG? Here is the flag now being flown by the Canadian Active Service Force in Great Britain, which is being urged as Canada's official flag. The flag is of white or "argent" background with the Union Jack in the upper corner next to the staff. In the opposite corner is a blue circle containing three golden fleur-de-lis, while in the main and central portion are three red maple leaves.

Added days in
FLORIDA
...without added expense

Flash from bleak winter to warm sunshine... safe from storm, from traffic delays. No time out for overnight stops. When vacation hours are all too short... add to them without added expense. Go the way that gets you there... BY TRAIN.

This Season... all trains completely air-conditioned to fit the climate.

FARES ARE LOWER

Go... and send your car... by train... the convenient, economical way!

For reservations consult H. E. HEAL, Canadian Passenger Agent, 606 Canadian Pacific Bldg., 69 Yonge Street, Elgin 7220.

Pennsylvania Railroad

GOLD AND DROSS

Your money is important. That is why each week in "Gold and Dross" we tell you what and what not to invest it in. And we try to do it as sagaciously and as expertly as possible. This requires patient and painstaking investigation and careful judgment, but the sound reputation of "Gold and Dross" built up over a number of years—more than we care to remember—has justified our effort and been our reward.

The Publishers.

SATURDAY NIGHT, The Canadian Weekly

Crown Life Progress reflects Public Approval

CROWN LIFE

Established 1900 **INSURANCE COMPANY** Home Office Toronto

Toronto Main Division, 59 Yonge St., G. F. Crum, C.L.U., Manager



FOR A Sparkling New Year!

Order an extra supply of
CANADA DRY

Canada Dry wishes you a bright, prosperous, happy New Year! More than the mere wish, Canada Dry is ready to help you make it come true! For with plenty of Canada Dry in the larder your New Year's is bound to be a festive one.

Order a special Holiday Carton of Ginger Ale and plenty of Canada Dry's Sparkling Water right now. Insure the sparkle of your New Year's Party!



Give the children all they want, for Canada Dry is prescribed by physicians, served by hospitals, contains no artificial stimulant, provides energy through its food value, is made from the choice of the world's finest Jamaica ginger.

Remember, order an extra supply of Canada Dry from your dealer today. Add to the gaiety of your New Year's festivities.

CANADA DRY "The Champagne of Ginger Ales"

AIDS DIGESTION... RESTORES ENERGY... IT'S GINGERVATING

LONDON LETTER

Man Who Bought Stonehenge

BY P.O.D.

AMESBURY ABBEY is in the market again, which is rather a coincidence, for the last time it was put up for sale was in 1915. It is a very famous place down Salisbury way, and the most famous thing about it is that Stonehenge formed part of it. Now Stonehenge belongs to the nation—ever since 1918—and thereby hangs a tale that has always seemed to me a rather amusing one.

Back in 1901 the owner of Amesbury decided to sell Stonehenge, and offered it to the Government for £50,000. But the Government wasn't having it—not at that price. So the owner threatened to sell it to some American millionaire or other for transportation to the United States. Possibly he could have done it, too, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer told him bluntly that, if he tried any nonsense of that sort, a detachment of soldiers would be sent over from the Camp on Salisbury Plain to prevent it.

Fifteen years or so later a gentleman of the name of Chubb was motoring across the Plain, and saw a crowd around Stonehenge. He asked what was going on, and was told that they were auctioning off the august remains. That is a sort of sale one doesn't get a chance to attend every day. He decided to look in on it, and then—like many another man who has wandered into an auction—found himself bidding. And the first thing he knew, it was knocked down to him—for £6,000.

Rather an embarrassing position. Think of having to go home and tell your wife that you had just bought Stonehenge! Bringing home a couple

of baby elephants would be nothing to it. In this case he couldn't even bring it home. There was, in fact, nothing whatever he could do with it, so he presented it to the nation. And the grateful nation presented him with a knighthood.

He became Sir Charles Chubb, and his wife became Lady Chubb, so probably even she was reconciled to her husband's shopping. But, if she didn't grumble a bit at first, she was more than human. Stonehenge—of all places!

Rescuing the Reviewer

As one who for a good many years devoted time to the reviewing of books, I have always felt a keen interest in the principles and methods of that drab and ill-rewarded profession. I call it "ill-rewarded" not so much from the financial point of view, as from the utter thanklessness of it. Neither the reader nor the writer has a good word to say for the poor devil of a reviewer, even though they both read him assiduously enough—especially the writer.

Lately there has been a sort of controversy in London Press as to the value of reviewing, and just what should be the reviewer's attitude towards his work. Harold Nicholson, himself one of the most astute, cultured, and entertaining of reviewers, began it with a little article in which he said that his own reviews were intended to be a sort of chat with the writer, telling him what he liked in his book and why, and hoping at the same time that the ordinary reader would get some pleasure and profit out of the discussion.

Mrs. Virginia Woolf, another delightful critic, but one who has no very high opinion of the value of reviews, takes up his suggestion and carries it a good deal further. She has just published a pamphlet on "Reviewing," in which she recommends that the reviewer should set up as a sort of literary consultant, much as a Harley-Street specialist does. She even advises that he should charge the same fee—the familiar Three Guineas.

For this fee the sick author would be entitled to an hour or so of curative criticism in the strictest privacy. The literary diagnostician would point out just what was wrong with the author's work, and what could be done to allay the distressing symptoms. He could speak frankly, because there would be no danger of injuring sales. As to feelings—but that is another story. My own idea is that the literary adviser had better collect his fee before he starts handing out his criticism. I have had some experience of authors in search of advice—or so they said.

Doctors Demobilized

Talking of Harley Street, I see that a number of eminent specialists, who in normal times did their work there, have recently been allowed to return to their ordinary practice. At the outbreak of the War, these men were called up to man emergency hospitals. As there have been no air-raids, they did little more than cool their heels—and think regretfully of all the handsome fees that were slipping past them. Even the kindest-hearted doctor must be a little depressed at the thought of his patients, especially his wealthier patients, getting well without his assistance.

Far be it from me to engage in the defence of Harley Street! I might as well go out with my little catapult to defend Gibraltar. But there can be no doubt that the War has borne very heavily on some of these leading consultants. I happen to know one whose annual income was about £10,000. Apparently he relieved his patients of a lot more than their ills. But he is at the very top of his own particular branch, so his fees were proportionately large.

This man, when war broke, was called up for national service, and found himself in charge of an emergency hospital at a salary of £800 a year. That is a pretty stiff wallop to take on the economic jaw. But I don't think he would have minded that so much, for he is a patriotic person ready to make any necessary sacrifice.



WALKING-OUT STYLES for the blacked out London of to-day. Real perils lurk in the congested traffic of the metropolis each night after sunset and ingenious citizens have endeavored to solve the problem. Here collars, belts, hat-bands and umbrellas all marked with white, make for safety.

What really hurt was that he found himself with almost nothing to do. And, no doubt, there have been a good many others in much the same position.

Now they are all going back to ordinary practice—which is better for them, for their patients, and for the

country. Better certainly for the income-tax collector! And if Fritz and Heinie should really start trying to bomb London off the map—well, they can always be called up again. But this time, I imagine, the Government will wait until the need actually arises.

Two Liberties

There is a growing realization among Canadians of the exceeding anomalous position of those United States periodicals which issue a special edition for Canadian circulation, eliminating the more characteristic elements of their editorial contents and replacing them with a mild brand of Canadianism. The following article from the "Canadian Statesman" of Bowmanville, Ont., one of the best known and ablest of the Canadian weekly newspapers, describes a situation to which SATURDAY NIGHT has not infrequently called attention, and points out very forcibly how effectively it adds to the difficulties of the publishers of Canadian national periodicals.

"LET not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," was a plea for doing good by stealth. It was never offered as an excuse for hypocrisy and double-dealing.

Liberty Magazine has an editorial policy which seems to us unadulterated hypocrisy and that comes very close to double-dealing.

Not many people know that Liberty gets out two editions. The first is for American consumption. The other is for the Canadian reader.

The American edition is bitterly opposed to the war and is, moreover, distinctly anti-British. It pleads with the American people to keep out of this war; it warns them not to let Britain and France poison the minds of American people with their propaganda; it presents Britain as a defaulter, able to pay its debts but unwilling to do so. It has jeered at Chamberlain and questioned whether Britain is even a democracy. Week by week it warns the American people not to be victimized by the British lion.

Obviously Liberty would not sell many copies in Canada if it published such material here. So it gets out a Canadian edition. All the anti-British articles are dropped. In their places are sweet exhortations to the Canadian people to go forward and face their duty; to accept the challenge laid down by Hitler; to join in the struggle to free the world from the bondage of fear.

Liberty in Canada is willing that every Canadian should lay down his

life to save the world from Nazism. Liberty across the line does not want a single American boy or dollar to be sacrificed on the altar of British ambition.

We were amazed in looking over some recent editions of the American and Canadian editions of Liberty. Never have we seen such insufferable hypocrisy openly displayed.

Liberty also sells some advertising in its Canadian edition to Canadian firms. We doubt if any of these firms would support such a publication if they appreciated how their dollars are being used to undermine British prestige in the United States; to misrepresent the Allied case; to create suspicion and distrust about Britain's motives.

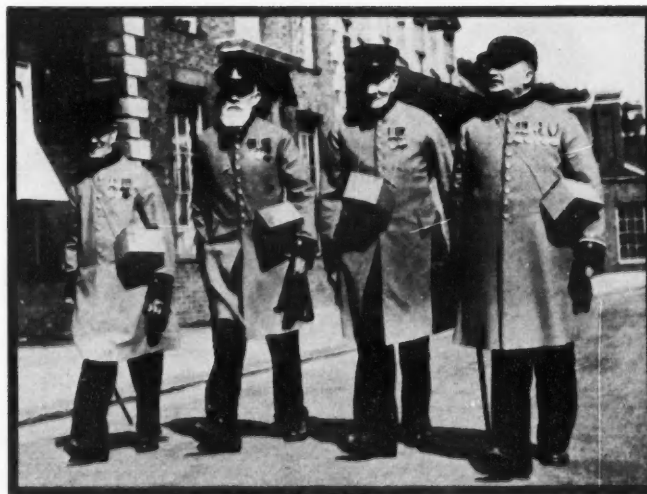
WE ACTUALLY saw a Canadian Government advertisement in one issue of Liberty. Thus even the taxpayers' money is used to subsidize a most insidious anti-British campaign in the United States. Rather tough on Canadian taxpayers!

We understand that the "Canadian" edition of Liberty is printed in Canada. But most of the editorial material, with the exception of its leading editorial each week and an occasional Canadian article, is prepared in the States. Proofs or plates are sent over and put on Canadian presses and the magazines are run off. Liberty buys Canadian paper and hires a few workers here. It disburses in Canada more than an entirely U.S.-produced paper like Saturday Evening Post. But what it pays out is only a fraction of what a genuinely Canadian magazine would disburse.

Canada has some truly fine Canadian magazines—periodicals like Maclean's, National Home Monthly, Chatelaine and Canadian Home Journal. They struggle under the most serious handicaps. Competitive American papers like the Saturday Evening Post—just as anti-British as the American edition of Liberty—and others come into this country entirely free of duty. They spend their money for American articles, American artwork, American paper and American engravings, and enter the country without contributing a cent to the Canadian treasury. Their columns carry the advertising messages of American commercial concerns' goods.

The Canadian magazines buy Canadian paper, Canadian articles and art, Canadian engravings and employ Canadians to publish their editions. They either pay duty on their raw materials or pay the Canadian prices which are usually the American prices plus duty.

Is it not about time we woke up to the fact that the minds of young Canadians are being poisoned by anti-British propaganda pouring in by the ton from the United States while our own mass of periodical literature is able to survive only because of the stubborn public spirit of a handful of Canadian publishers? We have not forgotten, either, that only a few months ago that grand old publication, The Canadian Magazine, fell by the wayside because it couldn't keep up the pace with such unfair competition. We presume it is only because these other publishers have interests in other business and technical publications that they are able to indulge in the luxury of rendering the Canadian people the public service of giving this great Dominion of ours magazines of truly national character.



NOT THEIR KIND OF WAR. These boys of the Old Brigade, British Army Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital, did not know what gas was during their years of service. But here they are today, out for a stroll in their picturesque uniforms—and complete with gas masks.

Safety for
the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 30, 1939

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor**"Honest Front" Needed
in Our Tax Policy**

BY W. A. McKAGUE

With one-fourth of all our incomes going to the government—which proportion may soon be increased to one-third on account of the war—it is no longer possible to conceal the cost of government. In fact there may not be any political point in doing so.

As there is a popular demand for simple and equitable taxes, should not the governments bring them into the open? But before the main tax levies are increased, there should first be a reduction in the number of taxes, and in duplication of taxes, and in unnecessary tax procedure.

IN A few weeks' time the Parliament of Canada will meet to consider a program of taxation designed to pay a large part of the war cost. There will be other Parliamentary business, of course, but seldom has its prime function been more clearly that of providing money for the King's business. And let us hope that the government of Canada has the courage to carry out the principle which it laid down a short time ago, namely, to finance the war mainly from current account, and to resort as little as possible to the accumulation of debt in a community which is already over-burdened with debt and with the possession of bonds which mean little more to us than acknowledgements of the mortgage which we have placed on our own future.

But if this policy is to be pursued, then it is also important that the method of our taxation be tackled with an equal fortitude. People could endure inequalities and inefficiencies in taxation so long as it rested lightly upon their shoulders. But that kind of taxation is past.

25% of Our Income

Our various governments have, in recent years, been corraling one-fourth of all that the people of Canada produce, to maintain the public services. They took approximately \$1,200 millions a year out of a national income averaging about \$5,000 millions a year. The war program, even in this first year, is costing about \$400 millions more. So it is obvious that we are sceling our public expenditures up to approximately one-third of our national income.

There is a possibility that the war-time stimulus will increase the national income. But anything of an inflationary nature is being strictly tabooed at this stage, which is a very wise precaution, because no sooner do you get an inflation in business than you get an inflation in war cost as well, and so become caught in the tornado which whirls all things higher, only to let them drop later with tremendous destruction.

Harder to Borrow Now

We had an experience of that kind, in a very modest degree, as a result of borrowing for most of the cost of the last war. We would be very foolish to adopt the same plan at the start of this new struggle of unpredictable intensity and duration. Anyway it would be much harder to borrow from the disillusioned investors of today. So hard, in fact, that the borrowing program would be quickly changed to one of coercion.

What are the faults of our taxation, and how can they be remedied? One cannot say that our tax system is entirely bad, because our profusion of taxes and taxing bodies do succeed in getting in to the pocket of every one, and yet no one is cleaned out entirely. It is a modern Robin Hood, dealing sternly with the rich but charitably toward the poor, and withal tempering justice with mercy. But it is so catholic in its tastes, so widespread in its operations, that no by-path is free of its representatives. The percentages are not as a rule excessive, but on the main roads the succession of levies is both troublesome and exhausting.

In short, we want Robin Hood to name his ransom fee and be done with it, instead of planting a small-time bandit at every cross road. If we are planning the journey of some article from the raw material to the consumer, we are surely entitled to know what it will cost, or how much of it will be left, when it gets there.

Multiplicity of Taxes

The principal faults of our present taxation can be listed under the following heads.

First is multiplicity. The variety of public bodies, under our federal constitution, is partly responsible for this, but it is likely that, because of the desire to tap many sources as lightly as possible, we would have had just about as many taxes under a single type of government. Every kind of tax requires its corps of collectors and accountants on the one hand, and adds to the work of the tax-payer on the other hand.

And a large part of the multiplicity is quite useless, because so many of the taxes merely tap sources which can be reached through other levies

on a grander scale. For instance, think of the thousands of hours which are wasted every year by the people of Canada sticking stamps on cheques, and all for a revenue which is paltry compared with the amounts collected by income and other taxes already being collected from the very kinds of people who use cheques. Any one of us would rather pay a dollar or two more in income tax to be relieved of this nuisance.

The amusement tax is another which creates endless trouble, and it attains no ends that could not be reached in simpler ways. Some local sales taxes, which charge 25-cent purchases into 26-cent purchases, or 50-cent meals into 52-cent meals, are further abominations in the eyes of everyone concerned.

Duplication of Taxes

Second there is duplication. It is bad enough to have a lot of taxes, but still worse to have two authorities collecting the same kind of tax, and in some cases without co-ordination between the two plans.

We have had duplication in taxation of property, of estates, of corporations, and of incomes. In the winding-up of an estate, for instance, executors have time and again dealt fully and fairly with the province in which the deceased was resident, only to find another province, in which certain property was situated, demanding its toll before any transfer of the property was permitted.

Now the legislators who passed these acts did not have that in mind at all. They viewed their rates as all that the estate should pay. The duplication was seized upon by ad-



THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

ministrative officers as a means of collecting additional revenue. In income tax, even where there is joint collection as is the case with Ontario and the Dominion, there is difficulty in figuring the tax. And in certain provinces where there is no co-ordination, and separate returns have to be made, the problem is worse.

Cost of Collection

The third great fault is cost. Even though most ratios are low enough when applied against the money raised, there is in the mass an entirely unnecessary cost arising out of the aforementioned multiplicity and duplication.

But the greatest cost of all is the cost to the tax-payer himself, and included with it is the cost incurred by business concerns which have been conscripted into the role of collecting agencies for the governments. The individual may regard the time spent

in sticking stamps on cheques, or even the sweat of his brow in the making of an income tax return, as just that much more rendering to Caesar, but it is a different matter when a business concern has to add to its staff for the sole purpose of accounting for sales tax, special depreciation schedules, or foreign exchange transactions.

In this way an enormous expense is being incurred, which is chargeable to costs of collection, but which never appears in the public accounts, and yet the public certainly pays for it.

A twenty-five per cent. burden of public expense, plus this over-burden of uncertainty and further expense arising from the faults outlined, has already done serious damage to Canadian life. In fact it has brought new development to almost a standstill. The effects of a further growth in tax payments and in tax procedure need not be doubted.

(Continued on Page 11)

THE BUSINESS FRONT**It Could Be Much Worse**

BY P. M. RICHARDS

YES, we're at war, but we have a lot to be thankful for this Christmas, just the same. For one thing, we *know* we're fighting on the right side; that we're really and truly fighting for the survival of liberty, justice and decency. That's a heart-warming reflection, and it does much to make us feel that we just can't lose.

We can be thankful, too, that here in Canada our women and children are safer than they could be in any other country at war, and that we have abundant supplies of the necessities of life. And thankful that we're equipped to do a real job in this war—a better one than we did in the last one, and we didn't do at all badly then. Our finances may be a little bit strained as a result of the depression, but in every other respect we're away ahead of 1914-18.

Facts That Cheer

When we went into the last war Canadian business had been going downhill for months and we appeared to be heading into a sharp depression. This time—well, let me quote Mr. Arscott, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. His speech to the bank's shareholders at their annual meeting makes it clear that our present striking business improvement was in progress many months before the war started, and is by no means solely due to it.

"The country, I think, has never in any comparable period had such a sharp rise in general business as has occurred since last spring," said Mr. Arscott. "Industrial activity in November was at a record peak, having advanced by 33 per cent. from the low point of the winter of 1938-39. In the months prior to September business was strongly progressive, but was accelerated following the outbreak of war."

"I expect to see an upward trend in Canadian business and that it will continue in that general direction for the duration of the war." What comes after the war will depend very largely on the wisdom of our present planning, he said. This is a warning that we have to be careful to avoid excesses, and admittedly there is danger, but as to this we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that our authorities are thoroughly aware of the need for care.

For evidence of Canada's greater strength and preparedness for war, as compared with twenty-five years ago, we can't do better than turn to the speech of Mr. Logan, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the same shareholders' meeting. Mr. Logan pointed out that it is impossible to esti-

mate accurately the economic weight of Canada which will help us to tip the scales in the Allies' favor unless we realize to the full how greatly our industrial position has changed to conform to the highly mechanized methods of this war.

"The capacity of manufacturing plants here is not only at least 10 per cent. greater than in 1929, but actually half as large again as in 1918, when we made our supreme war effort. . . . But even these figures do not adequately portray the growth of Canadian industry," Mr. Logan said. "Now there are not only many more factories and mills, but a greater variety of industrial products and a larger proportion of fully manufactured goods flowing from a more extensive territory. For example, twenty years ago raw materials represented 45 per cent. of our total exports, whereas the proportion today is only about one-quarter, while the ratio of fully manufactured commodities is over 40 per cent. Another example is afforded by the industrialization of the prairie provinces which, once regarded as suitable only for agricultural purposes, now have about 2,500 processing plants of all kinds with an annual production value of \$250,000,000."

Mr. Logan also gave his hearers some striking figures regarding the enormous increase in Canada's production of minerals and other primary commodities, as a factor in adding to the strength of the Allied cause.

Economics, Not Soldiers

We have reason for satisfaction, therefore, that Canada is now in such fine position to contribute to the Allied war effort in the sphere which is likely to prove the most effective. In this war, even more so than in the last, it is economic strength that is going to determine the issue. And Canada has it.

And—greatest of all reasons for thankfulness this Christmas—there is the prospect that this war is not going to involve anything like the loss of life and limb that the last war did. We shall have fewer soldiers in the field, and there will be less for them to do, because this is primarily a war of economics. The Allies will sit tight and besiege Germany, and spare their soldiers. Casualties should be reduced to the minimum; that is the intention of the Allied commanders.

War is hell, but the indications are this one is going to be much more hellish for the Germans than for us. And that gives us reason for profound satisfaction, even though it does not accord with the spirit of Christmas.

**Nazi Food Shortage
Is Not Decisive**

BY R. M. COPER

Like Germany's industry and finances, her agriculture had reached a critical stage this year. Responsible was the Nazis' policy of fixed prices on the one hand, and their unwillingness, on the other hand, with regard to the urban wage earners, to make these prices remunerative enough for the farming community.

The consequence was a mass flight from the land—a flight which, before 1939, was confined to farm laborers. But this year indications appeared that the flight would spread to farmers and peasants, and would thereby aggravate the already alarming shortage of meat and fats, although it would not affect the supply of bread, potatoes and sugar.

But as long as quality of food can be replaced by quantity, we shall have to look to factors other than food for the causes of a break in the morale of the German people.

IT IS probable that the outbreak of war saved the German farmers from the fate of the Russian kulaks; at least at the hand of the Nazis. There can be no doubt, however, that any future German administration, no matter what might be its ideology, will be confronted with the problem of ensuring greater efficiency and lower production costs in agriculture on the one hand, and preserving humaneness in dealing with the people concerned on the other hand. This question is topical now not only because it has parallels in other countries, but also because its analysis gives us an insight into Germany's present food position.

When the Nazis took over they immediately set out to make their country independent of the importation of foodstuffs. In 1933, the first year of their administration, Germany produced 80 per cent. of the food she consumed. In that curious mixture of Frederickian French and military parlance which they consider good German, the Nazis announced the year 1933 to be the beginning of a gigantic "production battle." Every spring since, they did not sow but they began a new phase of the battle, and now, after almost seven years of fighting, the German production of foodstuffs covers still only 80 per cent of the country's requirements.

System Artificial

Of course, the eighty per cent of 1933 and the eighty per cent of 1939 are different things. For one, the population has risen within the old Reich. Further, the purchasing power of the population has risen, an obvious fact, considering that there were five million unemployed when Hitler broke out; counting their families and those dependent on them, this means about fifteen million people.

But this favorable development has been brought about through making the whole German agricultural system so artificial from every point of view that official and semi-official opinion in Germany recently expressed misgivings about the future. It is indicated to pay some more attention to these points.

The rise in the purchasing power of the German population should have led to an increased demand particularly for such foodstuffs as fats and meat, because naturally these comparatively expensive commodities were more or less inaccessible to the unemployed. It is difficult, however, to ascertain from German official sources whether this has actually happened.

We have seen, in previous articles here, how the increased purchasing power could not lead to rising prices, although the supply of consumption goods decreased; how, in other words, suppressed inflation expressed itself through scarcity. It is not quite easy to find out to which extent fats and meat were affected by this scarcity. Foreign observers have frequently drawn our attention during recent years to the existing shortage, and although such reports suffer from natural limitations they seem, on the whole, to be more reliable than what Nazi statistics want to make their people and us believe.

Meat Consumption

These statistics show, of course, a steep rise in the consumption of meat since the advent of the Nazis; they claim that it rose from 49 kilograms per head of the population in 1932 to 56 kilograms last year. This is in strange contradiction to nearly everything we have heard from other sources.

But we must not forget that figures like these can be manipulated in a statistically perfectly legitimate manner. A country's total consumption of meat can naturally not be weighed; it is computed by multiplying the number of slaughtered animals by an average weight which is thought to be appropriate for each group of carcasses. It is quite probable, there is in fact certain evidence for this assertion, that these basic weights have been changed without the fact having been made clear by the statistical authorities.

It is probable that the Nazis who think that all they do is not "bigger and better" but "biggest and best," simply cannot believe that a pig bred in the Republic should have been as fat as one bred in the Third Reich, and they consequently computed the consumption of meat at a higher weight than other statisticians would have on the same data. Therefore we ought not to rely too much on Nazi statistics unless they convey something that is unfavorable for them.

Imports for Fats

As for instance the fact that with regard to fats they are dependent on imports for 50 per cent. of their consumption. This proportion is bound to increase in war because of the difficulty of providing sufficient food for cattle and pigs. It is true that under the Nazis the importation of fodder, which was previously fairly substantial, has declined through various measures. The cultivation of potatoes was increased enormously, and so was that of corn, oats, and barley. For the last two years the supply of imported and local fodder was relatively so abundant as to obviate the use of rye. Moreover, to make up for the falling away of rye the quality of beer was lowered in order to leave more barley available as fodder. Many other measures were taken to the same end which it would be confusing to mention here.

But the importation of fodder will probably have to cease entirely during the war, as the foreign currency which might be available will be needed for more important purposes. And also internal reasons will work for a decreasing supply of fats via the fodder position. As in the first world war the shortage of fodder will enforce a mass slaughtering of pigs and cattle, and thus result in a shortage of animal fats, and, of course, meat, too.

As animal fats demand mainly immediate consumption, and as consequently there cannot be any large stocks of them in Germany, the nutrition of the people will have to gravitate towards cereals and vegetables, and thus become not only monotonous for the palate, but also one-sided from the physiological point of view. But in spite of this the food question will be the last to create that frame of mind in the German people which will ultimately contribute to their defeat quite as much as more tangible causes.

Accustomed to Scarcity

There are many arguments to support this statement; the two most important of them are these. Firstly, from a general point of view the German people have gone through a hard training in the art of belt-tightening ever since 1914. War, inflation, and depression in turn created income and supply conditions which have not actually lowered the general standard of health, because there were always ups and downs in the life of the individual, and because the Republic did with remarkable success all in its power to counteract such possible consequences; but war, inflation, and depression, and especially their successor, Nazism, have brought to the surface that fatalistic spirit which would stand even for a deterioration of health for a certain time, if this should be considered necessary for whichever cause the German people or their leaders may have at heart.

Not to create misunderstandings we want to make it quite clear that by this argument we do not mean to say that the German people have Hitlerism at heart, or that they will not revolt against Hitler, but that, when they will revolt, they will do it not for reasons of the stomach, but for political reasons.

Secondly, quite different from the position in 1914-1918, there is this time enough other food, literally to fill the stomachs of the people. Any consequences with regard to general health which this process is bound to generate over a long period will certainly not have the necessary time to show during this war, unless it should

(Continued on Page 9)



Faith in Canada's Future

To lend money on Canadian real estate away back in 1855, when this Corporation was first established in business, required more than good judgment—it required faith. The future of Canada was obscure. Never in the years that have followed has that faith wavered. It governs the Canada Permanent policy to-day.

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FUR FARMING

THE greater part of Canada's furs still come from the trappers, whose history stretches back into the early days of the French regime. In recent years, however, the fur farm has won itself a prominent place as a source of supply. And fur farming is continuing steady expansion. Starting in Prince Edward Island at the close of the last century, the industry has now spread to every province of the Dominion, and an important phase is the sale of live fur bearers for the establishment of new farms.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887
BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
N. McARDY, Advertising Manager

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

B.C. PULP & PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you kindly give me your opinion on British Columbia Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., 7 per cent general mortgage bonds, due 1950. Interest on these bonds has remained unpaid for some time. What is the present market value of the bonds?

—D. I. F., Montreal, Que.

I think that the general mortgage bonds of British Columbia Pulp & Paper Company, Ltd., which are quoted currently at 7½-8½, are suitable for the individual investor who is more interested in speculative profit than in income. Wartime demand has brightened the outlook for British Columbia Pulp & Paper considerably and I think the bonds have some speculative merit.

Revivified demand for rayon pulp from Japan has given an impetus to the operations of British Columbia Pulp & Paper. In 1937 considerable tonnage was shipped to Japan but in 1938, because of the difficulty in providing credits, purchases were cut down sharply and little went over in the early part of 1939. Reports from Tokyo are to the effect that the Finance Minister of Japan has granted permission to the "Rayon Pulp Import Control Association" to import 50,000 tons of pulp for making rayon—a 20,000-ton increase over the original figure; the permission was granted because of the prospects for increased export from Japan of rayon products in view of the interruption of supplies in various markets by the European War. Of the total quota, 25,000 tons are to be sought in the United States and Canada and the balance in northern Europe. British Columbia Pulp & Paper has already received some orders and, with hostilities now extending to northern Europe, the prospects of further orders is considerably increased. I understand that the company's two plants are working at capacity.

McINTYRE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Your advice as to whether McIntyre Porcupine Mines is a safe investment will be greatly appreciated. I would like to know its financial condition, ore position and present dividend yield.

—L. B. R., Edmundston, N.B.

McIntyre Porcupine, I think, is a highly attractive mining investment. The ore reserve position is the best in the company's history, net current assets were in excess of \$23 per share at the end of the last fiscal year, and in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, a bonus of \$1 will be paid January 2.

At March 31, current assets of \$19,784,448 were reported and current liabilities of \$1,360,812. Current assets included \$9,624,971 in government bonds and \$8,949,450 in other marketable securities. Shares of and advances to other mining companies stood at \$1,224,272. When one considers these figures and realizes the profit in existing ore reserves, it is readily apparent that little allowance is made in the current market price for property, plant, equipment and further ore discoveries.

Ore reserves were estimated at 3,998,336 tons with an average grade of just over 111, which is sufficient for present mill requirements for five years. The new No. 25 vein, discovered in 1938 on the 3,875-foot level is the most profitable lens per ton in the mine's history. The new vein will allow of treatment of very large tonnages of lower grade ores without affecting earnings and thus prolonging the profitable life of the mine. The present dividend yield is over 5 per cent and the policy of paying an extra will be continued as long as it does not impair the investment and capital value of the company's shares.

UNION GAS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would be pleased if you would give me some information re Union Gas Company of Canada, Ltd. A few months ago I bought 50 shares of this company's stock and I have a reasonable profit and I am just wondering if I should take it. (1) Do you consider this a reasonably safe security? (2) What dividends is it paying and on what dates? I understand it paid \$1 the last year, 80 cents plus 20 cents. Is this so? (3) Is it earning its dividends and do you think it will be able to do so? (4) How is the cash position? Also anything else you think helpful.

—C. R. N., Vancouver, B.C.

I think that you can consider the stock of Union Gas of Canada, Limited, as a reasonably safe investment. It is quoted currently at 15½ to afford a yield of 6.3 per cent.

In the 1938 calendar year, the company paid dividends of 80 cents per share, as against earnings of \$1.31 per share in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938. In the year ended March 31, 1939, \$1.29 per share was earned and in the 1939 calendar year, a dividend disbursement of \$1 was made consisting of payments of 20 cents each on March, June, September and December 15; an extra of 15 cents per share was also paid on June 15.

In the 6 months' period ended September 30, 1939, Union Gas and subsidiaries had consolidated earnings of



J. D. JOHNSON, president of the Canada Cement Company, Limited, the annual report of which appears on page 12 of this issue. Net earnings show a good increase from the previous year, but the president states that after the declaration of war daily shipments declined and future business became indefinite.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

\$198,226, before income tax, as compared with \$80,304 in the same period of 1938. The increase in earnings was attributed mainly to more favorable weather conditions last spring, but also there was some increase in the number of active meters. The bulk of earnings comes in the winter. The last half of the fiscal year, which ends March 31. Indications are, then,

that the company is earning its dividend requirements by a comfortable margin. The financial position is sound: current assets total \$1,900,672, against current liabilities of \$483,904. Of the former, \$1,110,263 is cash and \$174,031 in investments. The balance is made up of accounts receivable, accrued interest receivable and inventories.

AMALGAMATED KIRKLAND

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am interested in Amalgamated Kirkland, and would be glad to have any information you can give me, together with your opinion of the outlook. Is the company adequately financed?

—W. B. F., Blind River, Ont.

Amalgamated Kirkland Gold Mines, an amalgamation of the properties of Canadian Kirkland, Kirkland-Huntton, and a number of individual groups, was formed to test the theory of a south break in the Kirkland Lake camp. The property is south of and adjoining Macassa, Kirkland Lake Gold and Teck-Hughes, and results of exploration so far lead to the hope this theory may be correct. Judging from encouragement met with in diamond drilling, consideration before long will likely be given to an underground program.

Diamond drilling is continuing on a new and promising surface showing which is located about 500 feet south of Macassa's southeast and Kirkland Lake Gold's southwest corners. Surface trenching has indicated a length of 600 feet with both ends open, and the first hole drilled below this showing cut an ore width averaging \$8.75. The second hole, some 50 feet east, returned 12 feet averaging \$13.58, of which 4.5 feet ran \$25.79. The third hole 50 feet further east gave low values, but structure was encouraging across 20 feet. To the east drilling near the old Huntton-Kirkland shaft cut a width of 2.5 feet averaging about \$18 at a depth of 650 feet. This is an interesting prospect and

(Continued on Next Page)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The market's long-term or year-to-year trend, under Dow's theory, continues upward. From the standpoint of the short-term or month-to-month trend, the market, since September, has been undergoing a corrective or partial cancellation of the war advance, from which renewed advance is to be anticipated.

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR THE MARKET?—Joint closes in the Dow-Jones railroad and industrial averages at or under 29.80 and 144.68, respectively, representing penetrations of the support points shown by the lines on the Price Chart, would signal a reversal in the upward movement from April 8 and would call for a correction of the entire swing to date. Normal support points of such a corrective move would be 143/134 on the industrial average, 32/29 on the rail average.

In the absence of the foregoing downside penetrations—and there is no current reason for assuming that such a development will happen—the irregularity since September is to be regarded as merely a correction of the war rise to be followed, in due course, by renewed advance into new high ground. Normal limits to this correction area were previously fixed in these Forecasts at 146/140 on the industrial average and were entered on November 29.

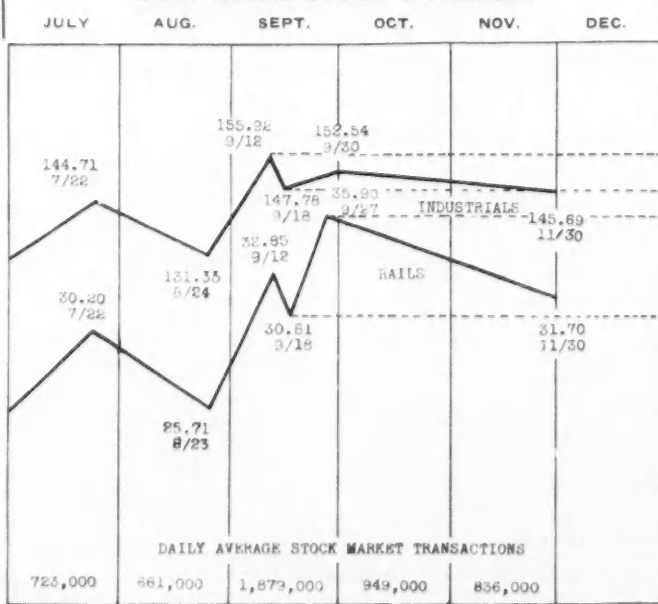
BULLISH IMPLICATIONS—Over the period that the irregularity has been under way, various suggestive developments have been observed, including the mildness of daily volumes, the advancing trend in brokers' loans in the U.S.A. and, more recently, the firming up of commodity prices and the gradual working of the Dow-Jones railroad average into new low ground with failure of the industrial average to follow suit. These developments carry bullish implications but will be fully confirmed only when the two averages succeed in plotting an upward zigzag formation in the minor movement, or, in the absence of such a minor formation, move decisively above their September peaks, shown by the dotted lines.

From a time standpoint, the averages are now entering a period when minor strength generally prevails. In every one of the past 11 years and in 39 of the past 41 years the market has registered advance from the day before Christmas into January. These advances, many of which have been quite sizable (10% to 15%) are in keeping with the better psychology always aroused by favorable year-end forecasts of prominent business executives, by reinvestment of proceeds derived from December tax sales, and from the investment demand incident to cash accumulated out of year-end dividends, bond maturities, and interest payments.

THE AVERAGES MAY SHOW—Should the customary market performance, as just outlined, take place over the next several weeks, the averages will be given an opportunity to show whether the recent dip into the upper area of their correction zones is to mark the full extent of the war correction prior to another strong forward surge. A rally carrying the closing rail average to or above 31.14 would, in conjunction with the strength already shown in the industrial average, be sufficient to then permit a real test of bottom points.

If, on such test or renewed decline, one or both averages held above the old bottoms and the two averages then rallied decisively above their previous rally points, the zigzag upward formation alluded to in the third paragraph above would have been established and a general extension of the upward movement would be in order.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



A CHECK-UP OF YOUR INVESTMENTS

A requisite of a sound investment portfolio is a periodic analysis by a competent investment consultant. This service may be obtained without obligation at any of our offices.

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THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

General Statement, 30th November, 1939

LIABILITIES		
Capital stock paid up	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 35,000,000
Reserve fund	\$ 20,000,000	
Balance of profits carried forward as per Profit and Loss Account	3,096,252.21	
Dividends unclaimed	\$ 23,096,252.21	
Dividend No. 209 (at 8% per annum), payable 1st December, 1939	700,000.00	23,812,926.50
		\$ 58,812,926.50
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government	\$ 40,167,410.92	
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments	8,692,003.88	
Deposits by the public not bearing interest	404,373,018.96	
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement	428,024,304.00	
Deposits by and balances due to other chartered banks in Canada	261,321.25	
Deposits by and balances due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries	30,001,150.30	911,519,209.31
Notes of the bank in circulation		26,028,237.87
Bills payable		194,243.13
Acceptances and letters of credit outstanding		17,642,135.39
Liabilities to the public not included under the foregoing heads		511,590.89
		\$1,014,708,343.09
ASSETS		
Gold held in Canada	\$ 13,252.58	
Subsidiary coin held in Canada	1,094,904.37	
Gold held elsewhere	378,408.54	
Subsidiary coin held elsewhere	3,583,493.69	
Notes of Bank of Canada	13,874,748.50	
Deposit with Bank of Canada	63,328,454.31	
Notes of other chartered banks	882,121.58	
Government and bank notes other than Canadian	24,413,598.77	\$107,868,982.14
Cheques on other banks	\$ 32,813,192.71	
Deposits with and balances due by other chartered banks in Canada	1,043.05	
Due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	93,800,332.62	126,614,568.38
Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value		179,351,641.32
Other Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed securities, not exceeding market value		136,083,788.50
Canadian municipal securities, not exceeding market value		9,696,232.55
Public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value		23,285,372.34
Other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value		39,250,803.06
Call and short (not exceeding 30 days' loans in Canada on bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover)		14,618,275.64
Call and short (not exceeding 30 days' loans elsewhere than in Canada on bonds, debentures, stocks and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover)		10,532,872.41
		\$647,302,536.34
Current loans and discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for	\$212,627,311.73	
Loans to Provincial Governments	1,573,774.60	
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts	20,392,898.33	
Current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for	89,275,904.85	
Non-current loans, estimated loss provided for	2,693,841.76	326,563,731.27
Bank premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off		14,623,763.64
Real estate other than bank premises		2,195,915.07
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank		832,776.40
Liabilities of customers under acceptances and letters of credit as per contra		17,642,135.39
Shares of and loans to controlled companies		3,561,409.91
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation		1,380,000.00
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads		606,075.07
		\$1,014,708,343.09

NOTE:—The Royal Bank of Canada (France) has been incorporated under the laws of France to conduct the business of the Bank in Paris, and the assets and liabilities of The Royal Bank of Canada (France) are included in the above General Statement.

M. W. WILSON, President and Managing Director. S. G. DOBSON, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA: We have examined the above Statement of Liabilities and Assets as at 30th November, 1939, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have checked the cash and the securities representing the Bank's investments held at the Head Office at the close of the fiscal year, and at various dates during the year have also checked the cash and investment securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1939, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

M. OGDEN HASKELL, C.A., of Haskell, Elderkin & Company
J.A.S. G. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross & Sons } Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, December 21, 1939.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1938	\$ 2,721,409.82
Profits for the year ended 30th November, 1939, after providing for Dominion and Provincial Government taxes amounting to \$1,204,867.09 and after making appropriations to Contingency Reserves, out of which Reserves provision for all bad and doubtful debts has been made	3,724,842.39
	\$ 6,446,252.21
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Dividend No. 206 at 8% per annum	\$ 700,000.00
Dividend No. 207 at 8% per annum	700,000.00
Dividend No. 208 at 8% per annum	700,000.00
Dividend No. 209 at 8% per annum	700,000.00
	\$ 2,800,000.00
Contribution to the Pension Fund Society	500,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises	250,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	3,096,252.21
	\$ 6,446,252.21

M. W. WILSON, President and Managing Director. S. G. DOBSON, General Manager.
Montreal, December 21, 1939.

Dividend Notices

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 212

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1940 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, 1st February next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th December 1939. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager

Toronto, 15th December 1939

Provincial Paper Limited

Notice is hereby given that regular Quarterly Dividend of 1 1/2% on Preferred Stock has been declared by the Directors of PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, Payable January 2nd, 1940, to Shareholders of record as at close of business December 15th, 1939.

(Signed) W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

DIVIDEND NO. 198

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one half per cent. (2 1/2%) has been declared for the quarter ending the 31st January, 1940, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of February next, to shareholders of record of 30th December, 1939.

By order of the Board.

H. T. JAFFRAY,
General Manager.

Toronto, 13th December, 1939.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 1

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of five cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Preston East Dome Mines Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian Funds on January 15th, 1940, to Shareholders of record January 5th, 1940.

By order of the Board.

L. I. HALL,
Secretary.Toronto, Ontario,
December 11, 1939.

Royal Bank of Canada

MARKED growth in all departments of the bank's business is reflected in the annual balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending November 30, 1939, being issued by the Royal Bank of Canada to its shareholders.

Total assets amount to \$1,014,708,000, an increase of \$106,643,000 over last year's figures, and the highest in the bank's history.

Total deposits including deposits by governments, banks and the public amount to \$911,519,210, an increase of over \$107,000,000, as compared with the corresponding figures last year. Deposits stand at the highest point in the history of the bank. To the extent of \$39,000,000 the increase is accounted for by larger balances due to the Dominion government. Non-interest-bearing deposits increased approximately \$48,000,000.

Current Loans Up

The upward trend in current loans in Canada which began in 1937 has been maintained, the increase for the year amounting to over \$16,000,000. Loans outside of Canada, however, have fallen by approximately \$10,000,000.

As might be expected under existing conditions, the bank's liquid position is particularly strong, immediately realizable assets amounting to no less than 69% of the bank's total liabilities to the public. Cash assets alone, including bank balances, amount to no less than \$234,483,550. Government and Provincial securities amount to \$315,000,000, of which approximately \$180,000,000 mature within two years.

Profits Increase

Net profits, after providing for Dominion and Provincial taxes amounting to \$1,204,867 and after making appropriations to contingency reserves, out of which provision for all bad and doubtful debts has been made, amount to \$3,724,842, a moderate increase over the 1938 figures; \$2,800,000 was distributed in dividends, the usual contribution of \$300,000 was made to the Pension Fund Society and \$250,000 was written off bank premises account. The balance of profit and loss carried forward amounted to \$3,096,252, an increase of \$374,843.

CANADIAN SUGAR

TEN refineries operate in the sugar industry of Canada. The number has now been unchanged for three years. Six of these refineries make cane sugar only and four make beet sugar only. Two of the beet sugar refineries are situated in southwestern Ontario and two in Alberta. The six cane sugar refineries are distributed across the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Approximately 86 per cent. of the sugar made in Canada is derived from imported cane material; fourteen per cent. comes from domestic beets. Beet sugar comprises about 85 per cent. of the total sugar production of the industry.

GOLD & DROSS

(Continued from Page 8)

considerable favorable ground remains to be explored as the holdings are extensive. The company is assured of ample financing for its exploration and development, with strong mining interests participating. It is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares of which 1,720,834 are issued.

CORRUGATED PAPER BOX

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly give me some information concerning the Corrugated Paper Box Company preferred stock. I believe it has a factory at Leaside, near Toronto. I am a holder of some preferred stock and it has stopped its dividend since a year ago last August. Anything you can tell me will be very much appreciated. I assure you. Would you sell?

—E. D. V., Brockville, Ont.

I think you can regard your Corrugated Paper Box Company preferred stock as a business man's investment; the company's outlook should improve as the demand for paper and paper boxes—which should be stimulated by the war—grows. Companies dealing in paper and paper products react very quickly to business conditions and I see no reason why Corrugated Paper Box should not respond favorably to war-time impetus.

At the time of the passing of the preferred dividend, due September 1, 1938, it was reported that the volume of business was materially lower than in the corresponding period of 1937 and that earnings had not been sufficient to cover preferred dividend requirements. It was also stated that

preferred dividends would be restored as soon as conditions warranted. In 1938 net profits were \$39,535, as compared with \$77,246 in the previous year; preferred stock earnings amounted to \$5.45 in 1938 as compared with \$10.64 per share in 1937.

Whether or not you sell your stock is, of course, a decision you will have to make for yourself. However, as I have pointed out, it has some speculative merit and might prove a satisfactory hold for its appreciation possibilities.

FLEURY-BISSELL

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some years ago I bought some of the preferred stock of Fleury-Bissell, Limited—it was then T. E. Bissell. Will you please tell me the present prospects of the company and what your opinion of the stock is?

—N. D. J., Toronto, Ont.

I think that the preferred stock of Fleury-Bissell, Limited, has less than average attraction at the present time.

As you probably know, the company is engaged in manufacturing an extensive line of agricultural equipment and tillage tools. Some pick-up in business may be expected in the spring after the late fall and winter seasonal lay-offs, but the company's showing in the last few years has been unsatisfactory and excess profits taxes are liable to prove a burden. There is always, of course, the possibility that the company will receive war orders, but profits from this source are indeterminable as yet. The company's financial position is just fair.

Nazi Food Shortage Is Not Decisive

(Continued from Page 7)

last much longer than one could reasonably assume.

When this year's harvest was brought in just before the outbreak of war, there were quite considerable stocks of wheat and rye still on hand from last year's crop. At the present moment these stocks together with the new harvest ought to be sufficient to cover the consumption for about 1 1/2 years. After this time, if the war will then still be on, things are bound rapidly to become difficult.

The reason is fundamentally the same which we have seen with regard to the Nazi schemes for *Autarkie* in the industrial sphere, but it is much more pronounced in agriculture. Whereas in industry many of their plans had at least been given a start by the outbreak of war, they had in agriculture not even decided on a line of policy, in spite of the fact that their output of laws regulating agriculture was probably more voluminous than that in industry.

The chief point is that they have not had the courage to decide on a radical policy, although they had reached the limit at which progress in their sense is only possible through drastic action. This situation made them beyond doubt, during the last few months before the outbreak of war, contemplate measures whose effect would be the same as that of the measures which the Bolsheviks employed against the kulaks.

The desire of the Nazis to make themselves independent of foreign supplies of foodstuffs was capable of fulfillment in various ways. The first thought would be to expand the area under cultivation. This was attempted in the beginning of the Nazi administration. Land was reclaimed from the sea, swamps were drained, and heaths and moors were made arable. But in spite of these efforts the total land under cultivation in Germany is smaller now than it was in 1932, because the land claimed by *Autobahnen*, new military establishments, and industrial expansion has been larger than that which has been cleared. So there were only measures other than the extension of the agricultural area left to achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

Intensify Cultivation

If they could not obtain it within the country's borders it was natural that the Nazis looked beyond the borders. But the annexations of Austria, Sudetenland, and Memel, and the creation of the Protectorate of Bohemia were of no great avail. True, they increased the agricultural area per head of the population from 0.42 hectare to 0.44 hectare; but much of this increase can only be used extensively as grassland (especially in Austria), and another part which is in itself good soil is situated in mountainous regions, and would require more than normal labor to be worked.

As, then, also the external expansion of the agricultural area cannot have the desired effect, the Nazis had to confine themselves to increasing their production through intensification of the cultivation.

For reasons which are rooted in Germany's historical development and climatic conditions the country has three very distinct types of farm sizes. In Eastern Germany, especially East Prussia, there are the vast estates of the Junkers. In Northern Germany we find large possessions of well-to-do farmers. And in South Germany as well as in the West the medium-sized and small peasant holding is prevalent.

The different sizes in their turn

make for a grouping according to products. The large estates cultivate preponderantly cereals, whereas most of the cattle and dairy farming, and pig breeding is done by smaller peasants and farmers. Of course, these distinctions are not rigid, but they apply more or less in most cases. They find a reflection in the vital questions of farm labor and of the profitability of farming.

Flight from the Land

The depression which was just nearing its end when the Nazis got to power, had only interrupted but not terminated the process of the flight from the land into the industrial towns and cities. Seven hundred thousand farm laborers are said to have left the land since 1933; many of them had, of course, to join the army when conscription was introduced. Others were prompted by a certain Nazi law, as we shall see presently. More important than this figure in itself is the fact that most of these laborers were young unmarried people of the type who are usually employed by the smaller farmers and peasants. It is just these farmers and peasants who produce the greater part of the butter, milk, lard, and meat which the cities consume. And here we see one of the reasons why the meat supply of the urban areas was not always such as the Nazis would have wished it to be. But this is only the beginning of the difficulty.

Ninety-five per cent of all agricultural units in Germany, and 80 per cent of the land under cultivation belong to small holders, that is to those peasants who are absolutely dependent on the assistance of that class of farm laborers which is the least settled. And as most of the meat, etc., is produced by these peasants one can easily visualize the magnitude of the problem for Germany. It is therefore not surprising that schools and universities were closed earlier than usual this summer, and that pupils and students were sent to the country to assist in the harvest. But measures like this can, of course, not solve the problem permanently.

Mechanization is also no solution of the question, because the smaller farmers and peasants have not the necessary capital, and even in many cases where the lack of funds was not an insurmountable obstacle it has proved that mechanization does not make the progress which should be expected, the reasons probably being of a traditional and sentimental character, or pure indolence and want of co-operative spirit in cases where mechanization might have been made possible through co-operative effort.

Farm Profitability

The chief reason why farm laborers are unwilling to stay with smaller farmers and peasants to a much higher degree than with the management of larger farms and estates, is that the greater employers offer better conditions of work, and higher wages. This leads us to the problem of profitability which has been brought to a head through the agricultural price policy of the Nazis.

Very soon after the beginning of their administration they introduced the system of fixed prices for all agricultural products. One could, of course, not expect that these prices should remain unchanged for all time, and it would be unjust to accuse the system of having failed on account of the fact that there have been frequent alterations, and innumerable laws, decrees, ordinances, and other causes of confusion. But the system

has definitely failed for the following reason.

The fixed prices and the rising demand secured the German agriculture a steady market in which the problem of over-production had ceased to exist. But the prices had to be fixed with regard to the needs of the industrial workers. We have seen previously how wages were kept stable, and how the cost of living was allowed to rise, in order to decrease the nation's consumption. But this rise in the cost of living and the corresponding increase in the proceeds of agriculture was not sufficient to solve the difficulty which had for a long time been the same for the German farmers as for those in other countries, and which had become aggravated under the Nazis; the gap between costs and proceeds.

However, in Germany this difficulty assumed a different shape from that in other countries. It cannot be denied that the aggregate proceeds of agriculture have risen considerably since the advent of the Nazis. On the other hand the prices for farm implements, fertilizers, and labor, and the rate of interest have not risen. But the mere comparison of these two sets of figures tells by no means the whole story.

Effort and Effect

The extent to which the prices of agricultural produce were allowed to rise was in many cases sufficient to relieve the producers concerned of worries. But here again statistics are deceptive, even though they may not have been manipulated. Recent investigations in Germany have shown the extremely interesting fact that the share of agriculture in the national income is considerably smaller than agriculture's share in the national effort. And more. The large estates which cultivate mainly cereals can apply, for technical and capital reasons, mechanization to a much higher degree than the smaller units which are the chief producers of meat and fats. They make therefore comparatively greater profits. We have mentioned the first consequence of this fact; agricultural laborers migrate in masses to the towns, and the first whom they desert are the pig breeders and cattle farmers.

But this process which is the consequence of unrewarded toil, in other words the shape in which the gap between effort and effect expresses itself in the Nazi agriculture, has begun to spread to the farmers and peasants themselves. Here, like in industry, the Nazis went the way of the least resistance, partly, however, in direct consequence of some of their own early legislation.

One of their first agricultural laws had been the regulation of inheritance. Agricultural units were not allowed to be divided any more, and this naturally drove younger sons away from the land. If the Nazis did not want to repeat this law, and if, at least for the time being, they did not want to take direct steps against farmers and peasants, there was only one way left; to provide the farmers and peasants with sufficient labor.

So they pounced upon that class which is not entirely composed of, but contains the most miserable group of humanity in Germany, the farm laborers. Not only were they forbidden to go to the towns, but they are not even allowed to change their working places without the consent of some authority or other. Moreover, youths from the towns, and this applies to boys and girls, have to serve a year in the country after they leave school and help farmers and peasants in order to qualify for university study and many other callings.

As the Nazis have not had the least intention of allowing agricultural prices, in other words the cost of living for the urban population, to rise to the extent which would be necessary to reward farmers and peasants adequately, all these measures do not eradicate the basic causes which make for a flight from the land.

Nazi Insincerity

The whole treatment of the problem shows the utter insincerity which permeates everything that is Nazi. They know that the farmers and peasants are squeezed out to the limit, they know that the inadequacy of their remuneration makes this group of people toil beyond the limit of human endurance, but they still go on preaching that just these farmers and peasants are the backbone of a strong and healthy nation.

But there are signs that they were about to sacrifice the mysticism of this appeal to the necessity of the moment. Last summer they discussed the advisability and possibility of contracting numbers of smaller farms and holdings into larger units which would allow of a greater application of machinery; in other words, they wanted to do on principle what the Russians called collectivization.

In the early stages of the discussion they realized that in the first place this procedure might ensure a labor-saving and thus more efficient production of cereals of which there was already enough in Germany. But at the same time they were afraid that the process might still further decrease the supply of meat and fats.

This latter conclusion seems to us to be a fallacy, which the Nazis would undoubtedly have found out soon, had not the war prevented them from pursuing the subject. The outcome would certainly have been measures which would have shocked the world.

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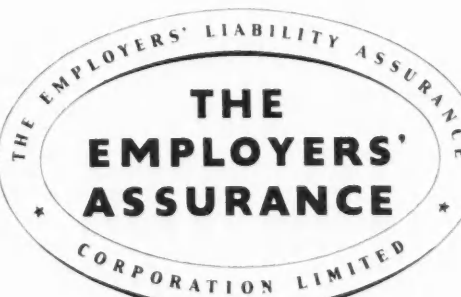
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DOW THEORY COMMENT

In response to numerous inquiries, we wish to announce that the publication of the series of DOW THEORY COMMENT letters is being continued with the same objectives as in the past.

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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Liberalizing Industrial Policies

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Weekly premium life insurance has been steadily improving its service and liberalizing its policy contracts over a lengthy period of years, and is now a thoroughly well-established method of family protection, intelligently adjusted to the needs and conditions of wage-earners and their dependents. There is good reason to believe that in years to come industrial insurance, under expert management and sound government supervision, will serve a still larger social and economic purpose than at the present time.

Some of our readers may be surprised to learn that the industrial policies in force in Canada now far outnumber the ordinary policies. At the end of 1938 the number of industrial policies in force in this country in Dominion registered companies was 3,970,187, while the number of ordinary policies in force was 2,498,336, although the average industrial policy was for only about \$230, as compared with the average ordinary policy which was for about \$2,030.

INDUSTRIAL insurance has been defined as a highly specialized branch of legal reserve life insurance peculiarly adapted to the economic necessities of weekly wage-earners and their dependents. The essential difference between industrial and ordinary insurance is in the method of premium payment; in industrial insurance the premiums are usually payable weekly and are collected by the agents at the homes of the insured, while in ordinary insurance the premiums are paid yearly, as a rule, and are payable at the office of the company.

Industrial policies are also for much smaller amounts than ordinary policies, averaging about \$230 in Canada at the present time. In industrial insurance, too, the unit consideration is the premium, generally five or ten cents, or a multiple thereof, whereas in ordinary insurance the unit consideration is the amount of in-

surance, usually \$1,000 or a multiple thereof.

While industrial insurance has been in existence in England since 1854, it was not until 1875 that it was first transacted on this continent. It came into being in the old country as a result of the unsatisfactory manner in which burial clubs and similar organizations made provision for the payment of funeral expenses. It has expanded greatly and as a rapidly growing business catering especially to the working classes it has attracted the attention of legislators, who from time to time have appointed committees of inquiry to investigate and report.

As a result of such investigations, certain restrictions and safeguards have been placed around the business. In the early days of industrial insurance there was much public discussion of the ethics of insuring the lives of children, and many objections were raised by well-meaning but misinformed persons. Statistics were produced, showing that the rate of mortality among insured children compared very favorably with the death rate among the general population.

Restriction Still in Force

As long ago as 1875 restrictions as to the amounts of insurance which could be issued by industrial insurance companies and societies on the lives of children were included in the law relating to such institutions, and these restrictions in a revised form are still in force both in Great Britain and on this side of the water.

Up to the time of the war of 1914-18, government regulation of industrial insurance in Great Britain consisted largely of making public what were regarded as sufficient details of the business and of the financial standing of the companies to afford protection to the insuring public by means of publicity. But after the war, as a result of the Parmoor Committee investigation, an Act was passed which considerably extended government regulation of the business.

In accordance with the provisions of this Act, an Industrial Insurance Commissioner was appointed, with very wide powers, including the authority to order an inspection of the affairs of a company or society. As a result of such inspection, he may order that the affairs of such society be wound up and the society dissolved, and, in the case of a company, he may present a petition to the court for a winding up order.

Probably the most important of the other powers possessed by the Commissioner is the authority to settle disputes between claimants and companies which are referred to him. The procedure is simple and involves very little expense, only a few shillings. It constitutes a very useful instrument for dealing with claims that are in dispute. There is no appeal from his decision, although he may agree, where an important legal point is involved, to state a case for the High Court.

Business in Canada

In Canada and the United States the business of industrial insurance has been developed to large proportions under practically the same laws and regulations as are applicable to ordinary life insurance. At the end of 1938 the net amount of industrial life insurance in force in this country in Dominion registered companies was \$909,686,606, under 3,970,187 policies, while the number of industrial policies which became claims in 1938 was 59,279, and the net amount paid in claims here was \$8,312,858.

A process of liberalization of policy conditions and extension of benefits under industrial policies has been steadily going on since the inception of the business on this side of the water, until now, except for the absence of optional modes of settlement, choice of method of dividend application, and the policy loan privilege—features which would add materially to the cost without any commensurate advantage to the policyholder due to the small amount of the policy—industrial policies offer protection with approximately the same liberal policy provisions as are contained in ordinary policies.

A comparison was recently made of the terms of an early industrial policy issued sixty years ago with those of a 1939 industrial contract. In the old policy, the statements made in the



L. C. MONK, widely known in insurance circles as Montreal branch supervisor for the Canada Life Assurance Co., under the management of V. R. F. Macdonald. Mr. Monk has been transferred to the company's head office where he will assume important responsibilities in the agency department.

application, including that declaring the applicant to be in sound health, were required to be literally true and if they were not the policy was voidable by the company any time after issue. If at any time the insured engaged in blasting, mining, or submarine operations, or in the manufacture of inflammable or explosive substances, or in military or naval service, without the written permission of the president or secretary of the company, the policy was void. Death by suicide, whether sane or insane, or death by the hands of justice, or in violation of law, was not covered. If premiums were in arrears more than the days of grace allowed by the company, the policy became void, and, if it became void for this or any other reason, all premiums paid were forfeited to the company.

None of these restrictions appear in the 1939 policy. Under the present whole life industrial contract, the policyholder has the right to name a beneficiary who, if he complies with certain necessary conditions will have an absolute right to the death benefit. The policyholder has the right to reinstate the policy within two years after lapse, on the payment of premiums in arrears and the submission of satisfactory evidence of insurability. He also has the right to surrender the policy, if not satisfactory, within three weeks of date of issue and receive a refund of premiums paid.

Further, he has the right to a refund of ten per cent of the premiums paid continuously for one year, in accordance with specified conditions, if payments are made directly to an office of the company. He has the right to a grace period of four weeks, and to have a fully paid-up policy after premiums have been paid to the first anniversary of the policy after the insured attains age 74. Except for non-payment of premium, the policy is incontestable after it has been in force, during the lifetime of the insured, for one year from its date of issue. During the contestable period the policy is voidable only if the insured has failed in his application to disclose medical, surgical or institutional treatment for a severe disease or injury within the previous two years, or a previous rejection for insurance.

He has the right to the extra protection of an accidental death benefit and a loss of eyesight or limbs benefit which are provided without specific extra premium. He has the right to an automatic non-forfeiture value in the form of extended insurance after premiums have been paid for 26 weeks, and, after premiums have been paid for five years, on application, to a paid-up policy for a reduced amount. The policy also provides for a cash surrender value after premiums have been paid for five years.

None of these rights, except the right to a grace period, was given by the industrial policy of sixty years ago.

Inquiries

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

As a subscriber to your paper, would you be so kind as to advise me if the Federated Hardware Mutuals have a deposit with the Canadian Government, and if it is quite safe to insure with them? The Canadian Head Office is at 159 Bay St. Toronto.

—M. G. A., Toronto, Ont.

What are known as the Federated Hardware Mutuals are two American mutual fire insurance companies which issue a combination policy under which each company assumes one-half of the amount of the policy and no more, the liability being several and not joint. As the two companies are regularly licensed in Canada and maintain assets in this country in excess of their Canadian liabilities, they are safe to do business with, and all claims are readily collectable.

These two companies have deposits with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders, as follows: Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,



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of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, \$260,400; Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of Owatonna, Minnesota, \$255,930.

They operate on the principle of charging standard rates for insurance and returning at the end of the year by way of refund or dividend what is not required for losses, reserves and expenses. So far, these dividends or refunds have been substantial and have materially reduced the cost of insurance to their policyholders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I should appreciate an expression of your opinion concerning the Law Union & Rock Insurance Company. Is this company safe to insure with for Sickness and Accident insurance? Are Canadian claims readily collectable?

Thank you for any assistance you may be able to offer in this connection.

—N. S. A., Calgary, Alta.

Law Union and Rock Insurance Company Limited, with head office at London, Eng., and Canadian head office at Toronto, was incorporated in 1806, and has been doing business in Canada since 1899. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$716,343 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

Its total assets in Canada at the end of 1938, according to Government figures, were \$1,076,400.98, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$321,179.07, showing a surplus here of \$755,221.91.

It occupies a sound financial position, and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable.

Good Health Year for Insured

IN OCTOBER, as in August and September this year, the mortality of the Canadian policyholders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was lower than in the corresponding month of 1938. As a consequence the cumulative mortality for the year, so far, is now at the same level as that of a year ago, the statistician of the company points out. This is an excellent showing as 1938 was an exceptionally good health year. The most favorable feature of the report is the marked decrease—22.2 per cent—in mortality from pneumonia in spite of the increase in the death rate from influenza. The record for tuberculosis is also favorable with the rate declining from 51.0 for the first ten months of 1938 to 46.7 per 100,000 in the corresponding period this year. Among the children's diseases, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and diarrhea and enteritis have also recorded declines. Measles, however, is up this year, while whooping cough remains at the same level as in 1938.

There are a number of important causes of death such as cancer, diabetes, diseases of the heart and arteries which show increases in rate this year over last. In the United States these same causes have also recorded higher rates.

In Canada, the mortality from automobile accidents was lower in October than in the corresponding month of 1938. In the United States the October rate was somewhat higher than a year ago.

No Change in Great-West Life Dividends

THE Great-West Life Assurance Company has announced that no change will be made on January 1, 1940, in the current dividend scale to policyholders or in the rate of interest payable on dividend funds and proceeds of policies left on deposit with the company.

Drivers' Automobile Policies

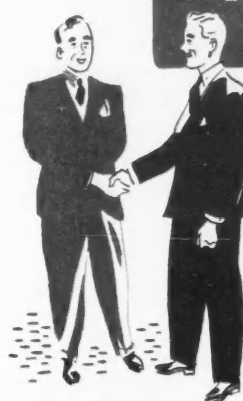
UNDER date of December 20, John Edwards, secretary of the Committee of Underwriters on Automobile Insurance Forms of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada, has issued the following circular to all insurers transacting automobile insurance in the Provinces of Canada, excluding Quebec:

"It has been suggested to this Committee that Statutory Condition No. 8 (2) of the Standard Automobile Policy works a hardship on applicants for drivers' policies in that this Statutory Condition makes a driver's policy primary insurance.

"While your Committee considers that there is some merit in this suggestion, they are also of the opinion that changes so different in principle

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as this should be supported by a majority opinion of all insurers. You are accordingly hereby asked for your earliest advice in reply to the two following questions: (1) Do you consider that a driver's policy, being primary insurance, works any hardship on applicants for such policies? (2) Do you agree that a driver's policy should be secondary insurance?"

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Western Oil and Oil Men

BY T. E. KEYES

LAST week we had another cut of 2,000 bbls. a day in proration. This is, according to Alberta Petroleum officials, largely due to the fact that Imperial's Calgary plant is presently processing very little crude as they are completing their new plant and are just starting to use the new equipment. As a result, field storage was piling up and this situation was aggravated by several wells being closed down earlier in the month for testing purposes. When these wells were opened up they were permitted to flow in excess of their daily quotas to make up their back allowances. Alberta Petroleum officials say that over 14,000 bbls. a day of Turner Valley crude is presently being marketed in the prairies.

As suggested in this column several weeks ago, the Royaltite No. 43 well has turned out to be the second largest well in the field, with a daily allowable of 317 bbls. a day, or just 7 bbls. a day behind the Home-Millarville No. 2 well, which is still the largest in the field. The result of Royaltite No. 43, which is producing from the upper lime zone only, tends to prove the north end of the field as the more prolific producing area.

The Argus Royalties well located in the central area between Vulcan Brown and Royaltite 43 was given a temporary allowable of 100 bbls. a day. This would indicate that this well is not much more than a commercial well. It is quite possible of course that it encountered the lime where there is very little porosity, and possibly a 100 feet away the lime is real porous.

Since this column was written a wire from Lloydminster says The Franco-Shaw No. 3 well encountered a good oil flow at 1710 ft. This well is located on the Saskatchewan side of the boundary line and is the first oil well to be brought into production in Saskatchewan, as all previous wells in this area were located on the Alberta side. It is of course too early to estimate its production but early reports indicate it will be a good well.

The Franco-Shaw No. 2 well struck oil at 1753 ft., or 43 ft. lower on structure than this well and the grade of oil is likely to be a little lighter than that encountered at the Franco-Shaw No. 2 well, which was 14.6 A.P.I. As stated elsewhere in this column the Lloydminster-Vermillion area is the only wildcat area drilled this year where commercial production has been found.

Some time ago I told you about a visit to the Mosse Dome area where the Madison lime comes to the surface or is cut through by the Elbow River. Parts of this lime is just like a sponge, while a few feet away it is scarcely porous. If the same condition applies in the Argus area, it is possible for large wells to be brought in nearby. There are now 94 producing wells in the Turner Valley field with four wells drilling in the lime or producing horizon. These wells will be in production either by the end of this month or early in January. They are Royaltite Nos. 45 & 46, both about completed, Command No. 2 and Home No. 4.

Last week Frontier and Coronation Royalties announced the amounts of their distributions as two cents and 2 1/2 cents per share respectively, payable Jan. 3rd. This will bring total dividends paid by Turner Valley Oil Companies in 1939 to about the \$2,500,000 mark. Immediately after New Year's I will give you the total amounts paid in dividends and Royalties both to the governments and individuals and it will be quite an impressive sum.

Last week I took a trip out to Whiskey Creek. However all I received was a smell of gas at the Mar Jon No. 5 well, which is drilling on that creek and is now at a depth of 2,250 feet where casing is cemented.

The crew at this well told me they were all coming into Calgary for the holidays as the name Whiskey Creek is very misleading.

Several other wildcat wells including the Roxanna are also shutting down for the holidays.

I have not had any report from the Lloydminster-Vermillion area for several days. However, last reports were very satisfactory and all the Franco-Shaw wells were on steady production with the Franco-Shaw No. 3 well nearing the producing horizon.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

BASE Metals Mining Corporation is considering the prospect of re-summing operations. In view of the current price of zinc and lead in New York, it has been estimated that the mine could go into production, pay the 1.2 cent per lb. tariff and receive between 4 and 4 1/2 cents per lb. for its metals. The mine has considerable ore which carries close to 30 per cent. combined lead and zinc. In the last year of operation the production averaged 6.3 per cent. lead and 11.1 per cent. zinc. At a price of 4 cents per lb., this would amount to \$13.75 per ton. The corporation is controlled by

Mining Corporation of Canada. At the end of 1937 the corporation had \$25,000 in notes payable to associated companies, and this liability has possibly increased since that time.

Tombill Gold Mines in the Little Long Lac gold area will pay its initial dividend of five cents per share on Dec. 27th.

Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Company is closing the most productive year in its history. Preliminary estimates suggest the 1939 output will be approximately \$1,700,000, and with net profits ranging somewhere between 13 and 15 cents on each share outstanding. The mill construction has been about completed, designed to increase capacity approximately 50 per cent. This increase will reflect itself on January performance, thereby pointing the way toward an output of possibly \$2,500,000 in 1940. Cash reserves are close to half a million dollars and the ore reserves are higher than at any previous time.

Upper Caanda Gold Mines has hit full stride with its new mill and is now handling ore at a rate of 4,500 tons per month. The grade of ore in the mine is about \$14 per ton. Output in November was \$69,000.

Little Long Lac Gold Mines has maintained net profits at a little (Continued on Next Page)

"Honest Front" Needed in Our Tax Policy

(Continued from Page 7)

If the methods of the past are pursued, our economy, which over the past twenty years has held its own with some difficulty, will go into a definite decline which must reveal itself in the living standards of every class. We must pay more taxes, because of the war, and for this reason we have to face the probability of a temporary decline in our living standards. But we do not need to pay an extra toll for multiplicity, duplication and concealed collection cost.

To the extent that this waste is eliminated, the net results will be so much better, for both the governments and the people.

Constitutional Difficulties

How can this be done in the face of constitutional difficulties? The Dominion government has chosen to pigeon-hole the unpublished report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, which dealt with this very problem.

And yet it was quite evident right along that this report could not solve the vital issues in ordinary circum-

stances, when politicians could argue and lobby to their hearts' content. Thus Quebec could hold out (and it was not alone in its stand) for the status quo, and no real progress could be made. Changes of such magnitude are seldom accomplished except in emergencies.

The Dominion government has shown no hesitation in over-riding provincial rights through its wartime measures. Possibly it is taking a leaf out of Hitler's book, and is seeking a *fait accompli*. Once it has established a control over commodities and personal possessions, and particularly if it perpetuates that control, there will be little point in arguing the pros and cons.

Nor is there at this stage any occasion for concealing the burden of taxation. It shouts from the very rooftops. Every housewife knows that she is paying a tax on tea and coffee. Every drinker knows that he is patronizing the government more than the manufacturer. And every motorist realizes how much goes to the government on every gallon, and he also may soon discover that this tax comes to more than the gasoline itself.

No doubt it was good politics to soft-pedal taxation when there was no issue before the people bigger than public works and vote-catching. That is the main reason why so many kinds of taxes have been originated, some of those which were aimed at the big fellow being quite open and above-board, but most of those which had to fall on the consumer being hidden from his sight.

Direct Taxes Better

Today, with a great emergency on hand, we should be beyond such small politics in principle, just as we are beyond it in actual burden. If our governments can get the people behind them in the war effort, then they should also be able to secure their support in respect to the war cost. It is generally realized that direct and open levies can be made much more equitable, and proportionate to ability to pay, than can be done with those which are indirect.

There is widespread popular approval for a distribution of taxes on this basis. The people appear to have backed every drive that was made against the rich man. Now when more money is needed, they will probably support a mass attack on the middle classes.

And, however paradoxical it may appear, it will be much better for the rich and also for the middle classes, to have this offensive take place on

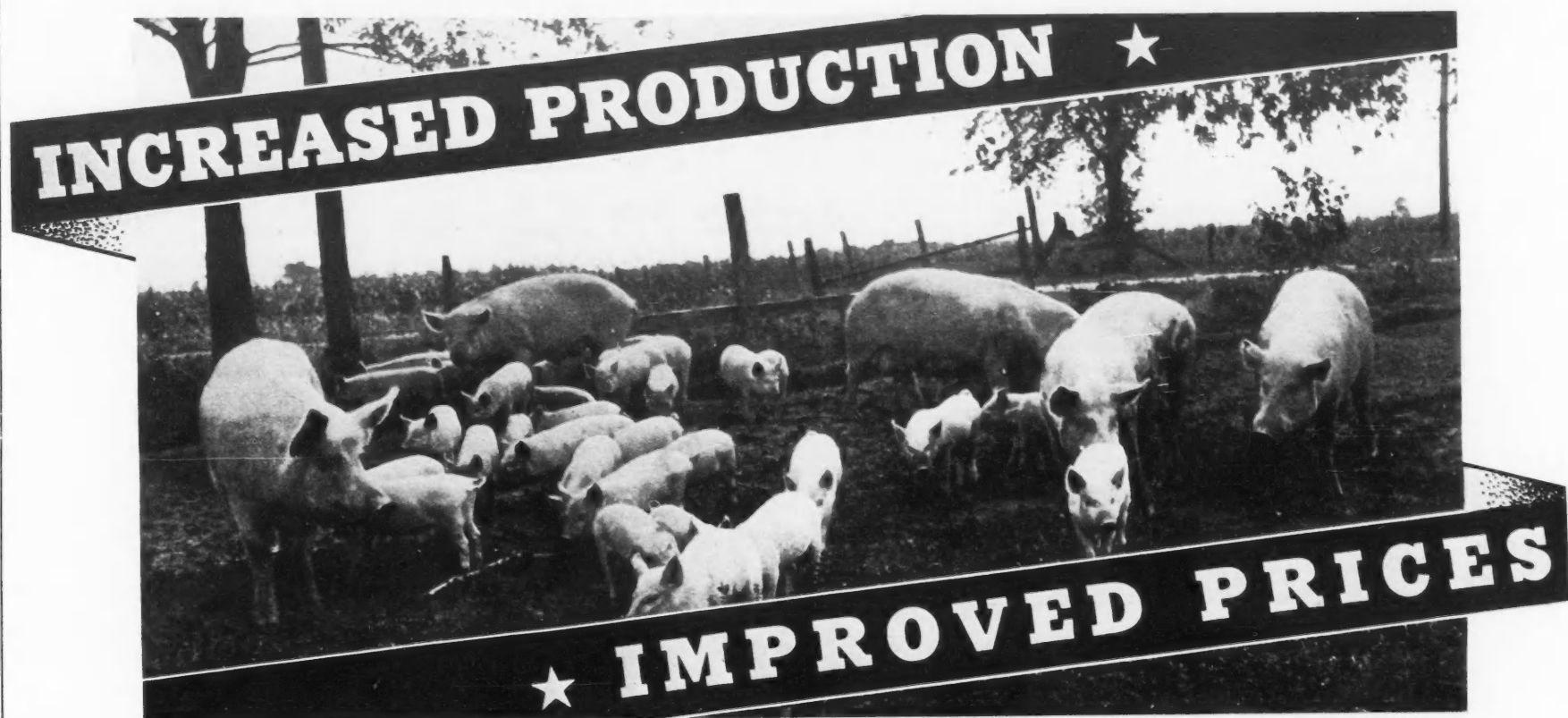
the tax route rather than on the borrowing route. The former can, with reasonable hopes, be kept well within the limits of ability to pay; the latter, in the light of our current public finances, would have to bring a partial destruction of capital.

Simplification First

The Dominion government which has taken control out of the realm of provincial rights should be able to swing the provinces into line for a program of tax simplification before it attempts a program of tax extension.

The income tax, the estates tax, the sales tax or some other single levy on business volume, the customs duties, the few productive excise duties, the gas tax, and the property tax (which might be merged with income tax if the government wants to do a thorough job)—these are the big revenue producers, and surely they are enough—deserve attention on the constructive side.

But before any of them are increased, some others should be dropped, and duplications should be eliminated. Truly it will be a Greek gift, but any consolation will ease the pain. And it would constitute an "honest front" in the field of taxation, the political possibilities of which, under the spirit of self-sacrifice which should develop if the war really proves popular, should be worthy of thought.



Announcement has now been made that the British Government has agreed to buy Canadian bacon for a price that will insure at least 9 cents a pound for live hogs in Canada, and to take 4,460,000 pounds of bacon a week.

FARMERS IN EASTERN CANADA ARE IN A STRONG POSITION. They have harvested excellent crops assuring them of an abundant feed supply. Their barns are well filled with livestock to convert that feed into milk, eggs and meat, and prices since the outbreak of the war, have shown a distinct upward trend instead of the drop that usually occurs at this season of the year.

The accompanying tables set this out clearly and the figures quoted are taken from reports issued by the Statistics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. They are for Ontario only, but conditions and crop yields, etc., were proportionately the same in Quebec and the Maritimes.

Production of Principal Crops

In Ontario	1937	1938	1939
Total, All grain crops	153,118,000 bus.	168,795,000 bus.	179,186,000 bus.
Mangels and Turnips	39,040,000 bus.	41,306,000 bus.	42,089,000 bus.
Fodder Crops,			
(Hay, clover, ensilage)	3,406,000 tons	9,794,000 tons	9,785,000 tons
Potatoes	10,130,000 cwt.	7,429,000 cwt.	7,201,000 cwt.
Sugar Beets	240,000 tons	276,000 tons	343,000 tons

Livestock in Eastern Canada on June 1st

	1937	1938	1939
Hogs	2,450,000	2,245,000	2,450,000
Cattle	4,761,200	4,853,800	4,865,300
Sheep	1,827,000	1,833,100	1,791,200

Average prices received by Ontario Farmers for Farm Products, November 1939, compared with August 1939 and November 1938.

	November 1938	August 1939	November 1939
Wheat, per bus.	.60	.52	.64
Oats, per bus.	.29	.28	.33
Barley per bus.	.40	.39	.45
Rye, per bus.	.45	.43	.55
Potatoes, per cwt.	.91	1.18	1.13
Turnips, mangels, etc., per cwt.	.23		.30
Hay and Clover per ton	7.01	6.94	7.45
Alfalfa, per ton	7.04	7.47	8.08
Apples, per bus.	1.06	1.02	.88
Honey, per lb.	.09	.09	.09
Milk cows, per head	47.87	47.58	53.60
Beef cattle, per cwt. live weight	4.72	5.24	5.83
Calves, per cwt., live weight	7.34	6.86	8.15
Lambs, per cwt., live weight	6.99	7.55	8.20
Hogs, per cwt., live weight	7.96	7.99	8.41
Chickens, per lb., live weight	.14	.14	.15
Butterfat, per lb.	.23	.21	.28
Cheese	.13	.11	.16
Eggs, per doz.	.33	.21	.33
Wool, per lb., unwashed	.11	.11	.18

COMPARED with the figures prevailing in November a year ago, prices this year were up on the average about 12% in spite of a decrease in one or two commodities. Since that date they have risen still further. A conservative estimate indicates that farmers in Eastern Canada will have an additional gross revenue of 10%-15%. The increased crop yield, the numbers of livestock on hand and the improvement in prices are the factors responsible for this gain.

Taking the lower figure, and on the basis of an agricultural value of \$586,365,000 as given by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1938, this would mean that the value of agricultural products in Eastern Canada for 1939 will be \$645,001,500 or nearly 60 millions of dollars more than for 1938.

FARMER'S MAGAZINE is the logical medium through which an advertiser can reach the highly important farm market of Ontario and Eastern Canada.

As a monthly farm magazine, making an appeal to the more progressive type of farmer and farm family, it has a strong influence on the buying habits of its readers.

100,000 net paid A. B. C. Circulation every issue, with 80% of this total in the Province of Ontario, the richest agricultural area in Canada.

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 15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Annual Report of the Board of Directors

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:—

Your Directors beg to present herewith the Twelfth Annual Statement of the affairs and financial position of your Company as at November 30, 1939.

The demand for cement during the fiscal year just closed was slightly in excess of the previous year. Sales during the early months of 1939 were less than in the same period of 1938, but during the Summer months construction work picked up considerably and a good volume of business developed. However, after the declaration of war daily shipments declined and future business became more indefinite.

Net earnings amounted to \$1,475,647.75 after providing for depreciation and making provision for Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes. This compares with \$1,124,511.65 in the previous year, an increase of \$351,136.10. Short-term Serial Bonds due 1939 and 1940 amounting to \$1,500,000.00 were retired during the year. Holdings of short-term bonds by the Company were increased by \$490,000.00. This latter transaction accounts for a reduction in working capital of \$450,849.03. The mortgage on the Canada Cement Building was reduced by \$50,000.00.

Dividends paid amounted to \$5.00 per share on the Preference Stock at the rate of \$1.25 per quarter. Earnings on the Preference shares were in excess of this amount but your Directors deemed it inadvisable to distribute a greater amount in the belief that your Company should maintain a strong liquid position in the face of the uncertainty brought about by war conditions.

Capital expenditures were kept down to bare essentials; very little new work was undertaken. However, your plants were well maintained and are in excellent condition.

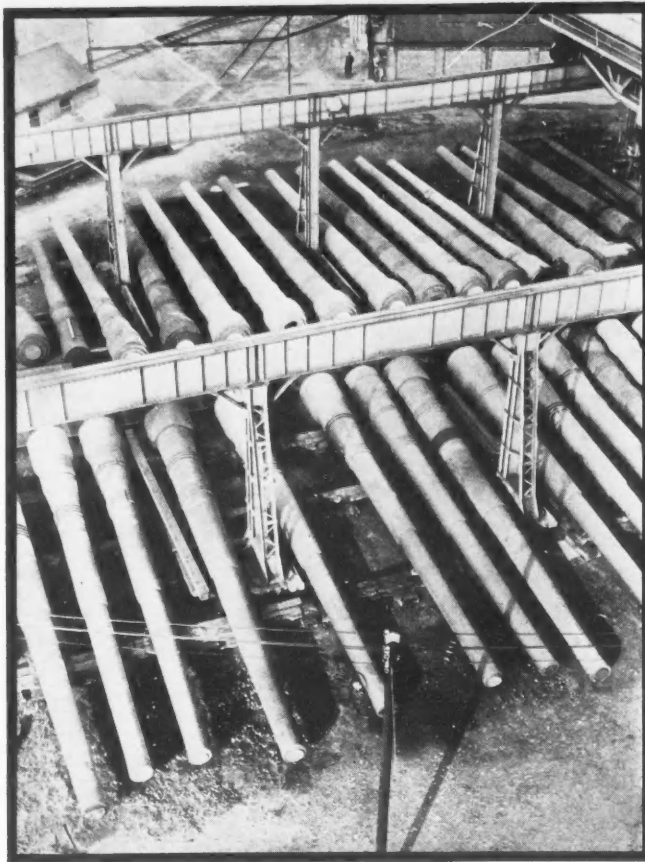
It is difficult, if not impossible, to make a reliable forecast of 1940 business on account of the possible economic stresses of the war, and other factors.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors.

J. D. JOHNSON,
 President.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30, 1939

ASSETS	
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Inventories of Cement, Materials and Supplies as determined and certified by the Management and valued at or below cost, which is below market. \$1,607,578.01	
Accounts Receivable (less Bad Debts Reserve).....	550,229.72
Customers' Accounts.....	31,756.94
Other Accounts.....	
Loans to Employees for the purpose of purchase of Company's shares.....	611,986.66
Government and Public Utility Bonds (Market Value \$1,025,379.25).....	1,602.80
Cash.....	986,193.52
	1,286,849.75
	\$ 4,494,210.77
INVESTMENT IN COMPANY'S OWN BONDS, AT PAR.....	
	1,047,000.00
UNEXPIRED INSURANCE, PREPAID TAXES AND OTHER PREPAID EXPENSES.....	
	148,630.11
BOND REFUNDING EXPENSE (less amounts written off).....	
	1,320,000.00
PROPERTY ACCOUNT:	
Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment, etc. (as appraised by Messrs. Ford, Bacon & Davis Inc. on the basis of commercial value at September 30, 1927. \$38,267,500.00) and the Canada Cement Building at cost, with subsequent net additions at cost, less Depreciation Reserve of \$16,557,792.81	
	38,896,797.92
	\$45,906,638.80
LIABILITIES	
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts Payable.....	285,441.26
Bond Interest Accrued.....	45,937.50
Preference Dividend declared, payable Dec. 20, 1939	251,086.25
Provision for Dominion, Provincial and other Taxes.....	495,554.74
	\$ 1,078,019.75
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:	
Authorized.....	\$20,000,000.00
Issued Series "A".....	\$16,500,000.00
Outstanding.....	
7½% Serial Bonds due 1941 to 1944.....	\$ 3,000,000.00
4½% Sinking Fund Bonds due 1951.....	10,500,000.00
	13,500,000.00
MORTGAGE ON CANADA CEMENT BUILDING:	
Repayable in semi-annual instalments and balance due 16 1948.....	645,000.00
RESERVES:	
Fire Insurance.....	750,000.00
Extraordinary Repairs and Renewals.....	350,000.00
Industrial Accidents.....	27,800.00
Contingent Reserve.....	400,000.00
	1,557,800.00
PREFERENCE SHARES REDEMPTION RESERVE	
PREFERENCE SHARES, 6½% SINKING FUND (CUMULATIVE SHARES OF \$100.00 EACH, REDEEMABLE ON SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE)	
Authorized (of which \$21,000,000.00 has been issued).....	\$25,000,000.00
Outstanding.....	20,086,900.00
NOTE: Dividends are in arrears \$32.75 per share.	
COMMON SHARES:	
600,000 Shares of No Par Value out of an authorized issue of 750,000 Shares.....	6,403,904.75
EARNED SURPLUS:	
Profit and Loss Account for the year ending November 30, 1939	
Profit from Operations before deduction of the underlined items.....	\$3,921,355.04
Income from Investments.....	56,847.97
	\$ 3,978,203.01
DEDUCT:	
Bond Interest.....	\$ 592,506.93
Mortgage Interest.....	27,300.00
Provision for Depreciation.....	1,250,000.00
Provision for Extraordinary Repairs and Renewals.....	40,000.00
Executive Remuneration.....	75,744.48
Directors' Fees.....	10,880.00
Legal Expenses.....	1,119.85
Proportion of Bond Refunding Expense.....	110,000.00
Provision for Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes.....	395,000.00
	2,502,555.26
	\$ 1,475,647.75
Earned Surplus, November 30, 1938.....	2,107,811.55
	\$ 3,583,459.30
DEDUCT: Dividends on Preference Shares.....	1,004,345.00
	2,579,114.30
	\$15,906,638.80
AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:	
We have made an examination of the books and accounts of Canada Cement Company Limited and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending November 30, 1939, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required; and we report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the affairs of Canada Cement Company Limited and its Subsidiary Companies at November 30, 1939, and that the Profit and Loss Account correctly sets forth the result of their combined operations, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.	
PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.	
Montreal, December 15, 1939.	
Approved on behalf of the Board:	
J. D. JOHNSON, Director.	
F. B. KILBOURN, Director.	



BRITAIN MAKES READY. Taken at one of the great government arsenals, this picture shows completed guns ready to be shipped. Munitions plants throughout Great Britain are working on 24-hour shifts.

Britain Has Enormous Stake in China

BY FRANK LONGWORTH
 (Written from London)

Twenty years ago China exported to Great Britain goods to the value of around £10,000,000 a year, mostly as the result of British capital invested in the country. Last year those exports had fallen to £4,000,000. At the same time she was importing British goods valued at £9,000,000, and these have similarly fallen to £6,000,000.

This, of course, is a serious position, and one which gives rise to great anxiety for the capital invested in the country. British industry cannot afford to lose £250,000,000.

DECLARATIONS by her statesmen leave no doubt that the ultimate object of the recent action by Japan is the elimination from China of British and other foreign traders. It was the obvious policy for Japan, who now regards herself as the saviour of the East, the true successor of the great China of centuries ago.

Other nations have fought hard, and at great expense, to capture a share of the Chinese trade, but Japan now insists that there is no longer any reason for Western interference. She herself is fully competent to restore and develop the country.

Nevertheless the situation is difficult. In all, about £1,000,000,000 of foreign money is invested in China, and Britain is the greatest creditor. Roughly 37 per cent of the total belongs either to the British nation or to British industrialists.

For just over a century Great Britain has been endeavouring to establish her position. It began in the days of the famous East India Company, who associated their interests in India with those in China, although little benefit was received from the latter country until a first settlement was made at the port of Canton in 1839.

Since then British capital has poured into the country, though sometimes against the wish of the Chinese people. The first railways in the country were built by British labor and with British money, only to be destroyed by the Emperor as the creation of the Devil! Latterly, however, China has taken to the railways, which are almost exclusively British-owned, and in which £16,000,000 have been sunk.

Loans and Investment

Forty years ago, the Chinese government itself awakening from centuries of sleep, began to borrow money for public works. It obtained £50,000,000 from Great Britain, of which only £4,000,000 has been repaid. It similarly borrowed from the United States £12,000,000, and from France £10,000,000. Those are national debts, for which the government remains responsible, but of far greater importance is the money which has been spent by British and foreign industrialists for the advancement of Chinese trade.

Apart from Japan, the nation with the second largest interests in China is the United States.

Japanese Competition

When Great Britain first attempted to open trade relations with China, she had practically an undisputed field. Her only opponent was China herself! The beautiful Chinese cotton attracted Manchester manufacturers, who for a time had a monopoly. Today the position is very different. At the moment there are only four British cotton mills in China, while there are 44 which are Japanese owned. Out of a total of 1,000,000,000 square yards of cotton cloth made in the country last year, over 600,000,000 came from Japanese mills, and only 43,000,000 from the four British mills. Similar figures are shown by other industries.

Japan has awakened and realizes that her best customer and her best source of supply is naturally her nearest neighbor. In 1910 Japan only took 17 per cent of the Chinese exports. Last year she accounted for nearly 50 per cent. In the former year more than one-half of the Chinese exports went to the British Empire. Last year Japan took twice as much as the whole of the Empire.

Moreover she is rapidly gaining



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PERSONAL LOANS



... to salaried men and women, to wage-earners, to business and professional people and executives. The terms are simple, the interest rate moderate, and there is no service charge. The manager at any office of the Bank of Montreal will be glad to have you call and discuss your financial requirements with him.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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first place as the supplier of Chinese requirements. Not willingly, perhaps, as China now declares that she would prefer British custom, but by force of circumstances she has to permit exports to Japan and be content with Japanese imports.

British Machinery

At the same time there are still many requirements which cannot be met by Japan, and for these the country has to rely on Great Britain and the United States. These in particular are machinery and iron and steel goods. By the irony of fate, Great Britain is reaping a harvest from the sale of machinery to China, though it will inevitably be used later by Japanese manufacturers to compete with British manufacturers in the markets of the world.

Last year we sold to China machinery to the value of no less than £1,100,000, and iron and steel worth another £1,600,000. The normal sales of machinery to China were no more than £400,000 a year.

Other British interests in China are widely spread. Millions of pounds are invested in the production of silk, and in spite of the jokes which they provide there are enormous interests in Chinese poultry farms. British exporters send no less than a million pounds worth of eggs and egg products from China to Great Britain every year, while a similar amount is represented by oil exports.

Perhaps the greatest of all exports, though little attention is paid to it, are bristles. It is not generally realized that nearly all our hair brushes, tooth brushes, and every kind of brush used in industry, are filled with bristles exported from China. The trade is almost entirely in the hands of British investors. Their exports in the course of a year amount to nearly £1,000,000. Japan is making frantic efforts to capture this trade.

Big Trade Decline

Another important export is of celluloid products in some form or other. The film and photographic industries largely depend on exports from China and the neighboring islands. This, too, is eagerly coveted by Japan.

In all, China was twenty years ago exporting to Great Britain goods to the value of approximately £10,000,000, mostly as the result of British capital invested in the country. Last year those exports had fallen to £4,000,000. At the same time she was importing British goods valued at £9,000,000, and these have similarly fallen to £6,000,000. It is a serious position, giving rise to great anxiety for the capital which is invested in the country. British industry cannot afford to lose £250,000,000. Japan would welcome the trade, but she will not be allowed to seize the capital.

Mines

(Continued from Page 11)

over \$50,000 per month throughout 1939, according to preliminary estimate prepared for SATURDAY NIGHT.

Macassa Mines made a new record in November with production of \$201,929 in gold.

East Malartic Mines produced \$243,709 during November from 33,423 tons of ore. Since the middle of the year the ore has yielded an average of \$7.50 per ton. Current operations are at a rate of 400,000 tons of ore annually, thereby indicating an output of approximately \$3,000,000 annually.

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines is mining 800 tons of ore daily. After elimination of waste, some 630 tons daily are being milled. The grade of ore is \$11 per ton, and recovery is around \$9. The roasting plant under construction is expected to raise recovery to above \$10 per ton. Operating costs are estimated at around \$4.40 per ton at present.

Base metal prices have been raised sharply in England. This has been due to high insurance rates, as well as the increase in freight rates due to war. The increase in the fixed price in London does not apply in Canada.

Gold continues to be the word of power in the world of finance. With the United States holding some eighteen billion dollars in the yellow metal, or possibly two-thirds of all the gold in the world, and with the British Empire producing more than fifty per cent of the world's new gold, the stability of the metal is tied firmly to the destiny of these two great world powers.

With the cost of war rising to staggering totals, the belief is rising again throughout North America that a further increase in the price of gold is inevitable. In the absence of any other means of balancing the books, an ultimate further advance in the price of gold looms up as the only medium of escape. While the prospect has loomed for some time at Washington indicative of an upward revision to \$41.34 an ounce, yet even such an advance is no longer regarded as the maximum price to which the price of the metal may rise. Even now, since the outbreak of the present war, gold has risen from \$35 to \$39 an ounce as measured by Canadian funds. This is with Canadian currency at a discount of 12 per cent at New York.

Canadian gold production at 5,000,000 ounces annually is receiving a premium on exchange at a rate of some \$20,000,000 annually under prevailing circumstances.

Twelve (12%) Per Cent — Guaranteed

How much money per month have you provided for your wife, in case of your death?

\$5,000 would give her \$16.67 monthly, if safely invested at 4%; or

A \$5,000 insurance policy with settlement option payments would increase the monthly amount to \$20 or \$30, depending upon her age.

But an Equitable \$5,000 policy with Family Benefit will provide \$50 A MONTH—\$600 a year—during your family's period of need. With perfect safety, this solves your problem of doubling the family income without doubling your cost or investment.

Incomes lower or higher than \$50 monthly may be arranged. Write Head Office or any Agency Office for our booklet—"Twelve (12%) Per Cent."

PROTECTION
 THE **EQUITABLE LIFE**
 INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
 HEAD OFFICE—WATERLOO, ONTARIO

SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE

TRAVEL

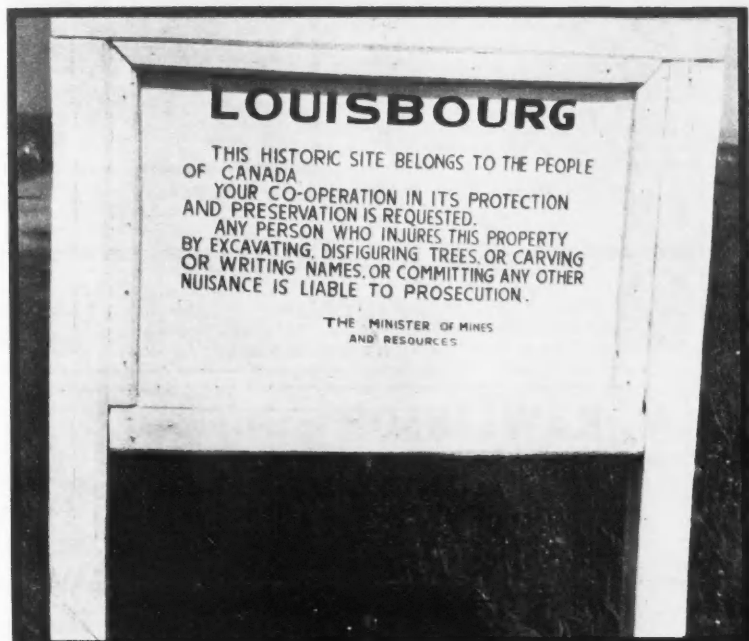
FASHION

HOMES

THE ARTS

TORONTO, CANADA, DECEMBER 30, 1939

"Jay" Reports on the Restoration of a Phantom City



THE PICTURES

The photographs on this page are of ancient Louisbourg, N.S., one-time citadel of the French against the British and now in process of restoration (see story on Page 20).

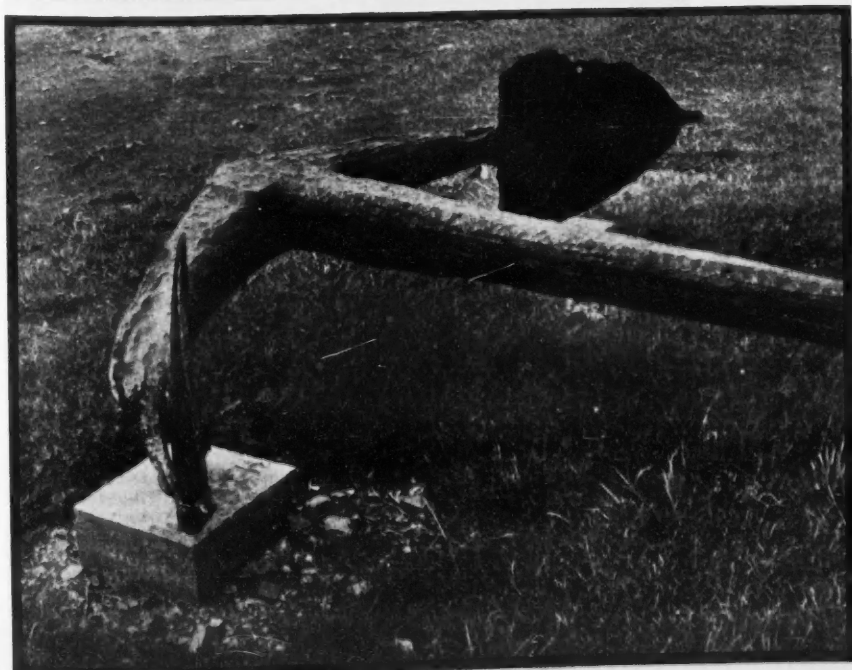
First row, left to right: (A) Louisbourg To-day,—this is what you see on a clear day if you gaze from the citadel across the parade grounds towards the museum. (B) Shell Fragments,—the two sieges of Louisbourg were no tame affairs, as these grim evidences of the battle reveal.

Second row, left to right: (A) This is one of the signs that serve to remind the visitor that he is in Louisbourg. Otherwise he might pass it in the mist. (B) Out on the arm of land jutting into the sea at Louisbourg is a monument erected in memory of the American, English and French soldiers who died at the sieges of Louisbourg, 1745-1758. (C) A cannon from a French ship, raised from the harbor.

Third row, left to right: (A) One of the first buildings to be uncovered was the hospital. (B) Nicholas Arthur Sparks, Assistant Engineer of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, in charge of the work of restoration. He has been at it for eight years.

Fourth row, left to right: (A) The anchor of a French frigate, sunk in Louisbourg Harbor. (B) The men employed in the rebuilding of old Louisbourg come from the new town of Louisbourg. But you pronounce it Lewissberg.

—Photos by "Jay".



MUSICAL EVENTS

Varied Christmas Offerings

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

CHRISTMAS always gives color to musical performances, but in no previous year does one recall such interest and variety as has marked the programs in leading cities of Canada during the past month. In addition to works traditionally associated with the festival a wide range of enterprise was shown in the presentation of unfamiliar music, much of which was broadcast.

The Christmas "parties" of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, one for adults and the other for children, have now become an established institution and drew immense audiences to Massey Hall. This year the public missed Donald Heins, assistant conductor, who is recovering from a long illness and has in the past been a vital factor in arranging these entertainments. But fun, ingenuity and imagination marked the programs. Sir Ernest MacMillan was an unctuous, jocular and indefatigable Santa Claus, and Charlie Chaplin (capitally mimed by Murray Adaskin) was once more a factor. At both concerts an elevated stage behind the orchestra was employed for certain episodes. One of the most amusing was a spectacular presentation of "In a Persian Market" with music by Ketelby. An unseen lector (Leo Smith) read a glowing oriental poem describing the Bazaar at Bagdad, and everyone expected a gorgeous Arabian Nights tableau. But when the curtains parted, an exact replica of the facade of St. Lawrence Market, Toronto, was disclosed, with vendors, stalls and shoppers of a familiar type. Another scenic episode was a "Victor Herbert Album" arranged by Jack Arthur with singers in costume rendering the old favorites.

The hits of the show were the individual comic stunts. Entirely original was Eric Aldwinckle's pantomime of a tympani player, bored by the long intervals between his musical entrances, and catching a fly to divert himself. Quentin Maclean, a newcomer to Canada, noted as an organist, proved himself also a trombone soloist of first class attainments in a highly diverting stunt "Hydrophobic Mode." Frederic Manning was irresistible in his pantomime of a fussy and nervous concertgoer trying to manage to keep his outer habiliments. Charlie Chaplin, with Isadore Sherman made up into impressive Svengali-like personage, gave a burlesque rendering of "Poet and Peasant." Sir Ernest as Santa managed to sing through his nontoxic heard the opening phrases of "Ride of the Valkyries," as introductory to a poem by J. E. Middleton dealing with Christmas at a time when the spirits of war are in the air.

At the Children's Party, the same program was given in abridged form, with Miss Emily Todd, Musical Supervisor for the Board of Education, conducting the youngsters in "Hark the Herald Angels Sing."

Dr. Fricker Gives "Messiah"

The Mendelssohn Choir has been rather quiescent for some time, but emerged last week for a public broadcast from Eaton Auditorium of the first part of Handel's "Messiah." No choral director in any land is more familiar with the traditions of his glorious work than Dr. Fricker, and the whole presentation was magnificent. In attack, balance, tonal splendor, beauty of expression and clarity of diction nothing finer could have been asked than the singing of the choir. The "Hallelujah Chorus" added as a Finale was an enthralling example of choral utterance, noble in fortissimo passages, and exquisitely beautiful in pianissimo. All the choruses were finely sung, but "His Yoke is Easy" was especially memorable in beauty of expression. The orchestra was also admirable.

As everyone knows "Messiah" abounds with wonderful solo episodes. It is richer in that respect than any other work in the whole realm of music, and a quartet composed of able Toronto singers was provided. Unfortunately the abridged form of

the presentation compelled the omission of three immortal solos: "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth" (soprano), "He was Despised" (alto) and "The Trumpet Shall Sound" (basso) but many inspiring numbers were heard. While all soloists were exceptionally fine in quality and style, honors went to the basso, Albert Kennedy, a highly educated musician with very few equals as an oratorio singer on this continent. The beauty, splendor and dignity of his rendering of recitative, and such arias as "Who May Abide" and "The People that Walked in Darkness" call for emphatic praise. Another memorable performance was that of the young tenor William Morton in the opening solo "Comfort Ye My People." The pure, emotional quality of his singing was very impressive. The soprano, Frances James, was admirable in the sweet and sympathetic quality of her recitative, of which the passage announcing the Nativity was an example. There was a lack of flexibility in the florid passages of "Rejoice Greatly," but her legato singing was lovely. The alto, Eileen Law, always sure and impressive, was at her best in "He Shall Feed His Flocks." The broadcast sponsored by C.B.C. was heard throughout Canada and in many United States centres.

Berlioz Oratorio

One of the most important Christmas broadcasts on the national network was that of Hector Berlioz's "Childhood of Christ," a beautiful work almost unknown in this country. In 1849 Berlioz completed his cantata "The Flight into Egypt." Later he enlarged it into an oratorio in three parts and adopted the above title. Its first performance occurred in Paris in 1854, and it was immediately successful. Its gentleness and simplicity won the favor of critics who had protested against the complexity and wildly romantic quality of works like "Symphonie Fantastique" and "Damnation of Faust." In the Montreal production Victor Brault directed a chorus of thirty voices, and Jean Marie Beaudet an orchestra of large symphonic dimensions. Romeo Jobin sang the role of the Narrator and the other soloists were Germaine Bruyere, soprano, Lionel Daunas, baritone, and Gerald Desmarais, bass.

A novel work for piano and orchestra, "Santa Claus Rides Through Space" by Benoit Hollander, was a feature of Jean Deslauriers' regular broadcast program "Serenade for Strings," at Montreal last week. In this work the gifted pianist, Marie-Therese Raquin was guest artist.

On December 24 a new Christmas Cantata, "Mystery of Bethlehem," by the brilliant composer Dr. Healey Willan, was broadcast from Winnipeg by a choir of twenty voices under W. H. Anderson. It is a work of beautiful reverential quality in six sections with text based on early rituals. The soloists were Stanley Hoban, baritone, and Gladys Whitehead, soprano, with Hugh Bancroft at the organ.

Alexander Chuhaldin, conductor of the C.B.C. String Orchestra, presented yet another seasonal novelty—excerpts from Rimsky-Korsakoff's operatic fantasy, "Christmas Eve." On December 26, the Montreal Orchestra under Dr. Douglas Clarke played Jaromir Weinberger's new work "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," which John Barbirolli introduced to Canada on his recent visit. As his tour did not include Montreal it was new to that city. Among Dr. Clarke's other numbers was Bach's Christmas cantata "Sages of Sheba" arranged for full orchestra by the conductor.

Those who follow orchestral music have been deeply interested in the coming to America of the eminent Belgian conductor, Desiré Defauw. He has followed Toscanini as conductor of the N.B.C. Symphony Orchestra in a series of Saturday night programs in which the quality of his interpretations has justified his European renown. Though he has not previously visited America, Mr. Defauw is no beginner. He was born



HIGH UP IN THE STERLING CAST of forty-four outstanding dancers who will appear in "Spins and Sparks," elaborate ballet extravaganza at Massey Hall on the evening of Friday, December 29th, and on the afternoon of New Year's Day, are James Pape and Janet Baldwin (above).

in 1885 and won his early fame at Antwerp. Lately he has been conductor of the Brussels Conservatory Orchestra. In the past he has won special acclaim as guest conductor in Rome and Milan.

One of the radio events of the holiday season in the Maritime Provinces was a broadcast by a chorus selected from the Glee Club of Dartmouth High School. The full strength of the organization is 150, and under the direction of Ernest E. Melville it has attained a unique position among the younger choral organizations of Canada. At a Musical Festival held in Halifax last summer it won the highest award presented by the adjudicators to any group. All this autumn it has been raising money for war causes by its concerts in various centres.

Frances Gardner, a young mezzo-soprano of Lunenburg, N.S., has been heard lately in recitals over the maritime network of C.B.C., accompanied by the Julius Silverman Trio. She is an accomplished Bach interpreter.

Carillon Music

The Government of Canada has made a new departure by publishing two works for Carillon already used on the great bells in the Peace Tower at Ottawa. One is of rare historic interest, "Sonata for a Musical Clock," composed by George Frederic Handel. It was originally written for a clock invented and constructed in 1736 by William Clay of Stockton, Yorkshire, and had lain dormant for two hundred years when Percival Price, Mus. Bac, Government Carillonneur, discovered it. He has edited it with elaborate notes, and arranged it for 13 bells, which

should make it available for many carillons in Canada and other countries. Clay's invention produced music automatically at regular intervals, sounded on 27 bells. The other publication is "Air for Carillon" with variations in the classical style by Mr. Price himself. He is a widely known composer and his "St. Lawrence Suite" captured the Pulitzer prize for original composition some years ago. In addition to the office he holds at Ottawa he is also University Carillonneur and professor of composition at the University of Michigan. His deputy at Ottawa, Robert Donnell, is also adept in this form of musical expression. The published arrangements can be played on the pianoforte under directions provided by Mr. Price. The Government has appointed the Oxford University Press as distributors.

The veteran Canadian composer and pianist, Clarence Lucas, who has resided in London for many years, has just published a new work, opus 71. It is a Ballade for violin and piano, and possesses the qualities of refined melody, original invention and musical distinction.

The Frederick Harris Company has just published in Great Britain and Canada a "Manual of Ear-Training and Sight Singing" by Gladys Willan. The author is the wife of the famous composer, Dr. Healey Willan, and is herself a distinguished musician who has devoted a lifetime to study of the problems of teaching beginners. This manual is a collection of Exercises and Tests, based upon the examination requirements of the Junior, Intermediate and Senior Grades in Sight Singing at the Toronto Conservatory of Music.

FILM PARADE

"God Rest You Merry" . . .

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

IN A final burst of gift-giving the producers handed out "Destry Rides Again," "Gulliver's Travels" and the Marx Brothers at the Circus for Christmas week, with a murder-mystery, "Fast and Furious" thrown in. With the exception of "Fast and Furious" which you can miss without hurting anybody's feelings, they are all fine, big, vigorous shows, any one of which would make sufficient Christmas week entertainment. In fact the boys have been almost too open-handed in the offerings, and unless you space them out carefully you're likely to be almost as exhausted as a Christmas postman before you're through.

Whether the Marx boys were at the top of their form or not in "At the Circus" I can't tell you because for me the Brothers are always at the top of their form. So there's no use complaining to this department that the boys have been imitating themselves ever since "Animal Crackers." Time enough to complain when somebody succeeds in imitating them. (The difficulty here seems to be that the rest are practical comedians trying to appear lunatic, while the Marxes are obviously lunatic and trying to appear logical.) Sharper eyes may discover that the Brothers are tiring a little of their inventions, but as far as I am concerned one Marx brother, even if he were bone-tired of the whole show, would always be better worth watching than all three Ritz Brothers at the height of their fury.

So in "At the Circus" Chico plays his piano, Harpo plays on his harp, and Groucho plays, terrifically, on the heart-strings and purse-strings

of Madame Margaret Dumont; all of it very much as usual. For a note of difference, Madame Dumont in the final pandemonium is shot from a cannon and made to hang from a trapeze, along with an orang-outang, in little besides her pearls and a pair of long-frilled drawers. There are politer moments, with Florence Rice and Kenny Baker in song-and-romance interludes, but after the opening sequence these don't interfere to any extent with the Brothers' activities. It's a good rule that love flies out of the window whenever a Marx pops through the transom.

IT WOULD be interesting to know what Mr. Joseph von Sternberg thinks of Marlene Dietrich in "Destry Rides Again."

It was Joseph von Sternberg's idea to keep the star mysterious and immobile behind wreaths of smoke and veils of fish-net—a reverent approach that almost finished Marlene at the box-office. Director Joe Pasternak fortunately had other notions. In "Destry Rides Again" that wonderful still-life, so beautiful to behold and so deeply boring in the end to watch, has been replaced by an embattled hussy who is in action practically every minute. She literally beats the pants off Mischa Auer at poker and reduces Una Merkel to her camisole and frilled drawers in one of the most muscular bar-room brawls ever screened. La Dietrich also hurls bottles, vases and bric-a-brac, her pitching form here almost outclassing her seduction routine; while her hoarse contralto singing of "What are the Men in the Back Room Drinking" is something to set the whole audience

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back on its heels. Dietrich, in a word, gives. And while the result may possibly be painful to Joseph von Sternberg, Joe Pasternak has every right to be pleased with himself.

More than that, Mr. Pasternak has energized the conventional horse-opera here almost as successfully as he has the conventional Dietrich. The actual plot is so routine that only a producer of the highest versatility—or alternately one without any touch of imagination whatever—would dare attempt it. Mr. Pasternak belongs to the former group. He has dressed up the frayed old plot with so much humor, freshness and surprise that there is nothing but pleasure in the familiar recognitions. And as further proof of his shrewdness he has cast the versatile and intelligent James Stewart as the deputy sheriff who rides unarmed into a lawless town and sets things to rights. Don't let this hint of the plot mislead you, how-

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Announcements

MARRIAGES

BRADSHAW-CALDOW—On December 20th, 1939, at the Lauriston Memorial Church, Parish of St. Ann, Jamaica, B.W.L. Thomas Bradshaw, formerly of Northampton, England, General Manager of the United Fruit Co., Kingston, Jamaica, to Mary Laurence Caldwell, of Rothesay, New Brunswick, Canada.

GRAVES-BAKER—On Wednesday, December 27, in the Morgan Memorial Chapel, Queen's University, Kingston, Mary Clarke, daughter of Mrs. Baker and the late Mr. W. C. Baker of Kingston, to Mr. Harvey Allen Graves, Kirkland Lake, son of Mrs. G. A. Graves, Kingston.

ever. Like Dietrich "Destry Rides Again" is familiar only in general outline. It's the improvisations that make it something worth seeing.

IN "GULLIVER'S TRAVELS" the movie-goer next to me—an uncle obviously—had brought three five-year-olds, all of a size, to see the show. The uncle laughed richly throughout, but the five-year-olds stood up clutching the backs of the seats in front, and stared stony and hypnotized at the screen. "Gulliver's Travels" may not sweep the country as "Snow White" did—the animation isn't so smooth, the color so delicate, or the humor so endearing. Pictorially though it has even more the story-book quality than the Disney masterpiece. It looks exactly like the sort of thing we used to pore over for hours, lying on the floor propped on our elbows. The mechanical ingenuities are modern, of course, and these will please the grown-ups. Taking the little group beside me as a specimen audience, I should say that "Gulliver" had a fine future at the box-office.



BACK FROM FINLAND, the gallant little democracy now fighting the invasion of Soviet Russia, has come Burton Holmes, world-renowned travelogue lecturer, who will present his splendid film-record and up-to-the-minute commentary on Finland at Massey Hall on the night of Thursday, January 4th. The net proceeds will be turned over to the Finnish War Aid Fund. Above, photograph of marching Finnish troops taken by Burton Holmes.



HARRY ADASKIN, former violinist of the Hart House String Quartet, who is giving a series of recitals at the Malloney Art Galleries. For his second concert, on January 13th, Mr. Adaskin will give the first performance of a piano and violin work by a new Canadian composer, Dr. Arnold Walter. The work was written for Mr. Adaskin, and the composer will be at the piano.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HAROLD F. BUTTON

The Versatile Mr. Coward

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

TO STEP ASIDE, by Noel Coward. Doubleday, Doran. \$2.75.

NOEL COWARD, who has made a career of versatility, has now turned his hand to writing short stories. There are seven of them in his latest volume "To Step Aside," and whether you like Mr. Coward or whether you don't, you have to admit his virtuosity and craftsmanship. No contemporary literary figure has been more sedulously imitated than Noel Coward—except possibly Somerset Maugham, whom Noel Coward occasionally, and quite openly, imitates here. But of all the young men who have been patterning themselves on Mr. Coward since the days of the first Great War and right through to the opening of the Second, none has been able to bring off the Coward legend as successfully as its initiator. Apparently it just isn't possible to imitate all of Noel Coward all the time.

Most of the stories in "To Step Aside" have to do, directly or indirectly, with the theatre. This is Noel Coward's natural orbit, and the hand of the highly competent stage writer is much in evidence here, arranging exits and entrances, special business, and dramatic effects. His stories however are more than a skillful shuffling of characters and situations. He knows his stage people backwards and can separate unerringly their play-acting from their reality. He knows when they laugh bitterly—naturally quite a lot of them laugh bitterly in "To Step Aside"; and what's more he knows when they catch themselves at it, and both the laughter and the bitterness turn genuine. And that is what makes "Cheap Excursion," for instance, as vivid and knowing a one-acter as you are likely to find in fiction form.

This is the story of a distinguished actress, pushing forty, who falls in love with a minor member of her company. A stage worldling, she knows perfectly well what gossip, arising from such an affair, can do to her carefully built reputation, and her infatuation and better judgment fight it out through twenty pages. It's a brilliant cat-and-mouse study and wonderfully easy for the author, who knows intimately all the answers—and, of course, all the distinguished actresses. (A lot of the entertainment in "To Step Aside" is in figuring out which particular world-celebrities have supplied Mr. Coward with his material.)

A Pioneer Record

BY JESSIE McEWEN

CONFESSIONS OF AN IMMIGRANT'S DAUGHTER, by Laura Goodman Salverson. Ryerson. \$3.00.

CANADA'S pioneer records have been set down in several forms. There are volumes no end of family records; even without looking up any catalogues I can recall at least seven. They are found usually on remote shelves in libraries and on less sequestered shelves in their respective families. They are never read and reference to them depends on the fame of the family. There are the histories of various periods, various movements and various developments. You will recall perhaps books on the Red River Settlers, books on the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, books on the settlement of British Columbia—the list is lengthy. The fate of these is not much happier than that of the family records, except that from time to time, the student, confident of their accuracy, seeks them out for information. Then there is fiction. Canada has been served rather well by fiction writers, but the classification of fiction detracts from a book's prestige as historical material. Accuracy, so the critics say, has been sacrificed for romantic interest and climax. No amount of assurance on the part of author or publisher can convince them that history has not been distorted for the benefit of hero and heroine.

Mrs. Salverson's book is neither the stern record nor the dramatic tale of fiction. It is stern, though, for her life has been stern, and it is dramatic for she has viewed many episodes, particularly those of her remote past, with the eyes of a fiction writer, a happy feature, this, for it has saved the book from the sad quality of sombreness that threatens many times to pervade it.

It would be difficult to say explicitly why one likes this book, or why, having started it, one is unwilling to leave off reading it. Mrs. Salverson has not set herself magnificently before a drab background, designed to give her all the splendor of fine writing and fine narrative. She has made no heroine of herself, nor has she drawn herself as the woe of the victim of cruel circumstance that she has set herself to conquer. Yet one reads, not breathlessly perhaps, but with a sense of comfortable companionship. There are times, especially in the days in Duluth, when Mrs. Salverson submerges herself in her background. This is done by too much enumeration; she did not want to leave out one detail of the immigrant picture; she was unmindful

The agony in "Cheap Excursion" is bright but brief, since the episode is obviously an interim affair. But "Aunt Tittie" is really moving. This, according to the publishers, is a "sensitive and nostalgic memory of childhood"; though whether of the author's childhood or somebody else's we aren't told. "Aunt Tittie" is a music-hall performer who takes over the support of her orphan nephew, and together the two make the rounds of continental cabarets and booking-offices, all strictly low-class. The author here has skillfully avoided the familiar sentimentalities—his troupers aren't merely generous, amiable and high-hearted, in the usual way. They are vicious, brawling and amoral as tom-cats—though, naturally, generous, high-hearted and amiable as well. This is a good story, perhaps the best in the volume, shrewd and affectionate in feeling and told with sensitiveness and simplicity.

Most entertaining of the lot is "What Mad Pursuit," the description of a hellish Long Island week-end endured by a visiting English author. All the people in "What Mad Pursuit" have a wild credibility, and all of them are the kind that Noel Coward alone seems ever to have met. The most corrosive sketch is "The Kindness of Mrs. Radcliffe," a scrupulous study of a respectable British matron who is essentially a horror. Mrs. Radcliffe is fully and damningly realized in the first two or three pages (Mrs. Radcliffe in relation to the Upstairs Maid), but the author goes on and gives us Mrs. Radcliffe and the Cook, Mrs. Radcliffe and the Orphanage Matron, and so on, right to the tranquil end of Mrs. Radcliffe's day, with the victims lying scattered and bleeding in her terrible wake. Mr. Coward gives us a good eighty pages of the awful Mrs. Radcliffe. But as it's as morbidly entertaining to read as it was, obviously, easy to write, why shouldn't he?

Incidentally, the back cover of "To Step Aside" gives us a remarkable portrait-study of the author—a photograph this time. It shows Mr. Coward wonderfully tailored and relaxed behind a cigarette, a gleam in his amiable and diabolic in his eye; and it looks rather oddly like someone thought up by Noel Coward himself.

here of the individuality of Laura Goodman. This is good pioneer material but it is the one place in the book where the reading threatens to become irksome.

As one reads this poignantly written, but not too poignantly written, account of Canadian pioneer adventure, one is grateful for the particular quality of concentration. She does not generalize; she is specific in her statements of experience, even if at times she does too much seeking for motives within herself. She is frank in her statement that her pioneers, and the same is true of many others, left the country of their origin with a burden upon them. She does not try to put the blame of that burden on the rugged new country that offered a dubious refuge. The old and the new are nicely contrasted and not to the conspicuous advantage of one or the other.

Mrs. Salverson has made quite as convincing a portrait of her father as she has of herself. He was the first pioneer of the family, and he shirked the responsibilities of the undertaking on many occasions. Probably time and mature judgment have made it possible for Mrs. Salverson to view the many shifting processes with understanding. At the same time, furious resentment must have burned in her heart. Her mother is less alive but more commendable. She, one feels, was of the very stuff that makes a family strong, enduring and gentle. The same qualities make a country, and even from the meagre but beautiful account of her mother one may grasp the fundamental reason for Mrs. Salverson's people making sturdy Canadians. Neither does her aggressive aunt come to life in the pages, and she should, for it is strength of purpose and of body such as hers, that makes a new country and keeps an old one.

Mrs. Salverson writes well when she does not over-write. Her pictures have shaded contrasts that do not call for extravagant phrases or soul-searching paragraphs. Perhaps the best writing in the whole book is in the opening chapter. Here it is clear, with a precision that is graceful and perfect for the simplicity of her narrative. This same style recurs many times in the book, especially in the second part that begins with the American scene. Sometimes it is lost in an entanglement of events and emotions, and too much emotion does not suit Mrs. Salverson well. When she over-writes as she does about herself in the early part of section three, the effect is similar to that



NOEL COWARD

of a hat upon which miscellaneous trimmings have been lavished.

The book neither closes with a climax nor draws to a shapely conclusion. It drifts out. So many things happen, such heaps of things that one gets the impression the author stopped recording them because she was tired recalling them. One could well wish for more certainty, more vigor, more confidence in herself and in her country.

However, Mrs. Salverson's book is a goodly one, one that Canadians should read for it is a part of Canada. It is one that should be read by non-Canadians for it shows in some degree, a few of the qualities that are in the making of the country. One might wish for more portraiture of her own people in their settlements like that at Gimli but there is strength in the concentration of the theme.

Queen in Bud

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

DRINA: ENGLAND'S YOUNG VICTORIA, by Marion W. Flexner. Longmans, Green. \$3.50.

THE title of this book is a reminder that Queen Victoria's full name was Alexandra Victoria, and that up to the day of her accession she was known in the Royal family as "Drina." The first parchments drawn up for her signature proclaimed her as "Alexandra Victoria," and she rather annoyed the Prime Minister, Lord Melbourne, by insisting that they be re-written with "Alexandrina" left out, almost her first assertion of sovereignty. She was by her own deliberate choice to become known through the ages as "Queen Victoria."

"Finis was written to the "Drina" chapter of her life, a life of leading strings, and subjugation to her mother, in June, 1837. She was then just past her 18th birthday; not yet a woman but emphatically a Queen. It is with the "Drina" period that this book deals and Mrs. Flexner, who has a sympathetic understanding of juvenile and adolescent psychology, paints the picture vividly and, so far as is possible after more than a century, accurately. The bibliography detailed at the end of the book shows enormous preparation, but there is nothing pedantic or labored in the volume. It is primarily written for adolescent girls, like the books of Louisa M. Alcott, but with no tendency to sentimentalization or gush. Wordsworth said "The child is father to the man," and that is equally true of any girl-child. The Drina we meet is no goody-goody miss, but a gay, self-willed child, albeit an obedient one; who loved everything that healthful children love, birds, dogs, ponies, fun, music and dancing. She had at all times plenty to say for herself.

Decades of care and sorrow did not alter the inherent nature of Drina. Though it does not come within the scope of this book, the prettiest story I know of the Queen in old age, is of her at 71 making her grandson "Eddie"—the shortlived Duke of Clarence, who would have been King—get up and dance with her after dinner. Mrs. Flexner is, I take it, an American, and sometimes a little weak on history. The famous statesman Lord John Russell is spoken of as "Sir" John. Marshal Soult who represented France at Victoria's Coronation is spoken of as a man "who many years before in Spain had outwitted the Duke of Wellington." This would be amazing news even to Soult who held no small opinion of



ERIKA MANN, author of "School for Barbarians" and "Escape to Life," who is the second speaker in the Holy Blossom Forum Series, January 15.

his own achievements. These are minor flaws. The picture of Lord Melbourne is extremely good, and Mrs. Flexner evidently mastered the problems involved when the young Queen wanted to flout the constitution, by retaining his services after his defeat. Perhaps the most human incident in the book is of how, on going home after behaving with great dignity at her Coronation, she, too restless to lie down, diverted herself by bathing her spaniel, Dash;—the greatest earthly sovereign but still a girl.

R. L. S.

BY PELHAM EDGAR

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON, by Stephen Gwynn. Macmillan. \$2.00.

STEVENSON has been too much neglected of late years, and new volumes upon him are as rare as once they were plentiful. The present book has therefore the virtue of timeliness, and it has the added virtue of being at once readable and reliable.

There are no major problems to be solved. It is important for us to realize, however, that Stevenson did not impose himself upon his generation by his personal charm alone, which was admittedly great, nor was it again only his valiant victory over bodily weakness that earned him his multitude of readers. Charm and courage are admirable qualities for an artist to possess, but unsupported by other elements of power they will not carry a writer far down the road. In a sense Stevenson's fascination was a danger. It exercised a spell that might have tended to overlay artistic weakness, and that is a reason why such a critical readjustment as this which Mr. Gwynn gives us forty-five years after Stevenson's death is so definitely useful.

If confirmation were necessary it confirms us in the view that Stevenson's work is rich in values in its own right. It does not often rise into the region of power, but just as seldom does it sink into insignificance. We tend to like him least today, I think, in his sophisticated moralizing vein. His essays on the whole have not worn well. "Pulvis et Umbra" is good in its didactic way, and "Aes Triplex" has a touch of profundity in its eloquence, but we greatly prefer him as an artist when he comes to grips with life, and is a less self-conscious manipulator of words and phrases. It is not the Stevenson of "Virginibus Puerisque" who lives but the Stevenson of "Treasure Island," "Kidnapped," "Catriona," "The Master of Ballantrae," the unfinished "Weir of Hermiston," a score of short stories, and a few of the travel sketches among which for its autobiographical value I would place "The Silverado Squatters."

For all of these and others Mr. Gwynn has the appropriate judgment. Among the short stories he dwells more particularly upon "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "Markheim," "The Pavilion on the Links," "The Merry Men," "Thrawn Janet," and "The Beach of Falesa." For the last named of these Mr. Gwynn reserves especial praise. In Stevenson's longer adventure stories he was working in the established tradition of romance. In "The Beach of Falesa" he was the first to do the kind of work that inspired Kipling and Conrad to their best efforts. But whether as continuator or innovator the rare Stevenson touch is always present, and his admirers need not be troubled by the hither and thither fluctuations of his vogue.

City Gardener

BY PENELOPE WISE

GREEN GROWS THE CITY, by Beverly Nichols. Jonathan Cape. \$2.50.

IF YOU are in the grip of any passion, you seize upon anything that has a bearing upon it. You want to hear the experience of anyone who has felt the same ecstasies, the same pains or fears. Smitten by an Indian-summer passion for the country and for gardens, I can read almost anything that touches this topic. Even an article on a new variety of potato can hold me to the last word.

I enjoyed Mr. Nichols' garden books, and I came to his new one with pleasant anticipation. His subject is the conversion of an ugly little triangle of ground at the back of his house in a London suburb to something beautiful and alive. He tells us all about it, all about his difficulties, all about the temperamentally colorful cats who were his companions, all about the harsh intrusions of an uncongenial neighbor Mrs. H., own sister to the Mrs. M. of his earlier books. Well, by the middle of the book, my sympathies had swung definitely to Mrs. H. It seems to me that in this sort of subject, the approach should be playful if you like, but essentially simple and honest. There is no place for the cute and the coy. Throughout nearly 300 pages—beautifully printed pages, by the way, in a book that is a delight to handle—Mr. Nichols is tolerably cute. He tells of buying forty Woolworth butterfly brooches to fasten on the pink walls of his loggia, and even though he admits that this was "pure affectation," still, there it is! He tells us that a certain fuchsia is indispensable in a miniature garden, "because in spite of the smallness of the blossoms, they are still popable when in bud. There is a school of thought which contends that it is immoral to pop fuchsia buds, but like a lot of other immoral things, I can't resist doing it. When one's friends pop them, it is odious, and one resolves never to ask them to the house again. But when one does it oneself, it is delicious."

Tut tut, Mr. Nichols!

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Name

Address

Born Day of I

Broken Pledge

BY W. S. MILNE

BROKEN PLEDGES, by Philip Gibbs. Ryerson. \$2.00.

THERE is a journalistic timeliness about this book that makes it interesting reading today, but I imagine it will be pretty dead stuff the week after next. Even already much of it reads like three-months-old newspaper editorials. They are very clear editorials, exceptionally convincing and well-written. That, of course, was to be expected of Philip Gibbs. Possibly when we expected a novel into the bargain, we expected too much. And yet there the thing is; the publishers tell us that this is "The first novel about the present war." Now, to me, a novel is a book in which people created by the author dance to his tune, or, rarely, work out their own destinies towards some ultimate goal, along an obstacle-strewn path. In this book we have two people, one an English lady of title, the other the European correspondent of a big New York paper. But they don't dance. The novelist has broken his pledge. They have known each other for some time. Indeed they knew each other all through another book, "This Nettle, Danger," out of which they have been lifted to extend their sphere of usefulness to their author. They become engaged, he is shifted to America. He is shifted to Prague, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, Paris. She goes to America without him, and likes it. He gets to America at length, the date is set for their marriage, war is on the point of being declared. They return to England, after a hurried ceremony. The book is made up almost entirely of interviews, tea-dinner—and supper-table conversations, letters and reports, covering a period of a year, from Munich to August of this year, and all dealing with the one topic, the war. Was Chamberlain right? What is the state of opinion in Paris, Berlin, Rome, Prague, Vienna, New York, Washington, London? Will the American neutrality laws be repealed? Was Britain right in making Poland the deadline for Hitler's progress? and so forth. All very topical, and clearly and logically presented, with different points of view fairly expressed, and because of its immediacy, readable. But I have seldom read a thinner pretence at a novel.

Incidentally, Sir Philip makes some rather strange attempts at American idiom, and although he refers repeatedly to the visit of Their Majesties to the United States, he does not even mention their having been in Canada.

Short Stories

BY KENNETH MILLAR

LOVE HAS NO RESURRECTION, by E. M. Delafield. Macmillan. \$2.25.

IN VIEW of Miss Delafield's reputation as a novelist, her short stories are disappointing. Disappointing not to a lover of Miss Delafield, but to a lover of the short story. In this collection we have the acute observation, the quiet precision of phrase, the ironic wit, the understanding of the emotional nature of women, which distinguish her novels. But only two or three of the seventeen stories that make up the volume betray any effort to adapt her technique to the short story form. Some of the stories are truncated novels, others are slight sketches hardly to be called stories. In two or three, however, you can watch her knit with her

careful clicking words a shape that, stitched together with a few rapid sentences at the end, becomes a fitting garment for an idea or an emotion.

The title-story concerns the few moments in a woman's life during which her lover announces his intention of marrying another woman. She seeks only to regain the man's love. Even after he goes out and she feels she is going to faint, she thinks: "If Mickey knew that she had fainted, he would surely realize... he would love her again..."

Again and again, in this book as elsewhere, Miss Delafield recurs to the theme that women love longer than men. Nowhere has she handled it with more skill, with a nicer balance of emotion and restraint.

"Mothers Don't Know Everything," which tells of the inarticulate sorrow of a small boy whose father has deserted his too-religious mother, is a moving story. But few of her stories are impelled by emotion. Her ironic intellect patterns them to her ideas, which are not many but are sufficient: dying love is torturous; women are often men's dupes; tyranny over family or friends is an evil thing; growing old has its advantages and disadvantages. She has a predilection for the thesis-story, for intellectual rather than emotional implications, and they frequently leave one cold, as they are perhaps intended to do. Her keen and candid understanding of human beings and her feeling for comedy make the book very readable, but she is more impressive as a novelist and more charming as a Provincial Lady. And one becomes a bit suspicious of a style from which the following sentence, or non-sentence, does not stick out like a sore thumb:

"Youth—the most priceless gift in the world, and probably the one least appreciated by its possessors."

Where have I heard that before?

The New Books

GENERAL

"From Nazi Sources" by Dr. Fritz Sternberg. Longmans, Green & Co. \$2. Inside Germany with an economic and military expert. This is the book that sold to the tune of 80,000 copies in three weeks in Hungary before it was suppressed by the Nazis.

"Mixed Company" by J. C. Robertson, professor emeritus in Greek in Victoria College, University of Toronto. J. M. Dent. \$2.25. A group of essays reflecting a lifelong interest in the mind and point of view of the ancient Greeks.

"With a Glance Backward" by E. A. Howes. Oxford University Press. \$1.50. Nostalgic reminiscences by the Dean of the Agricultural College at the University of Alberta.

"Caroline of England" by Peter Quennell. Collins. \$4. Biography of Caroline of Anspach and England, wife of George II, and mother of Frederick, Prince of Wales.

"Red Horizons" by George Digby. Collins. \$3. A travel-adventure-autobiography of George Digby and his wife, Ann, in a log-cabin in the great redwood forests of California.

"American Tel & Tel." Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50. The story of the five-billion dollar Bell System which has become an artificial natural resource and at the same time a natural monopoly.

"Living in Bloomsbury" by Thomas Burke. Allen & Unwin. \$3.25. Commentary on a variety of topics all of which centre around Bloomsbury.

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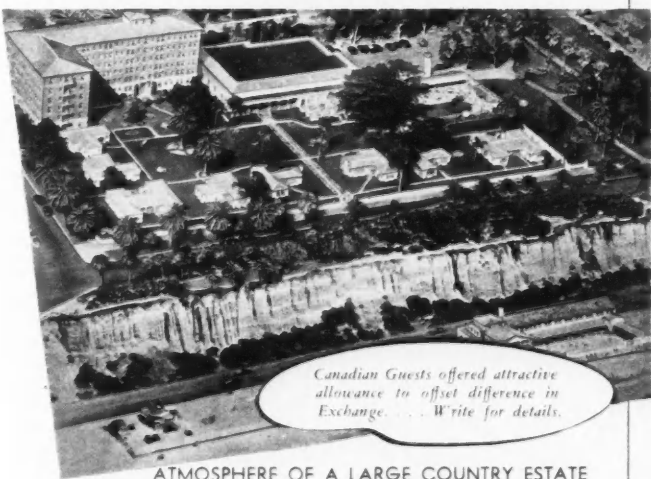
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FOUR TOPNOTCH ANNUAL CLASSICS will feature Miami's 1939-40 Mid-winter sailing season. Of nation-wide interest are the 12th Annual Sir Thomas Lipton Cup Regatta, Feb. 10; the 7th Annual Miami-Nassau Ocean Sailing Races, Feb. 13; the Sunburn Dinghy Winter Sailing Regatta, Feb. 18-24 and the 8th Annual Mid-winter Sailing Regatta, March 17th. An innovation this year is a series of All Day Cruising Races down the Southern Inland Waterway, sponsored by the Miami Yacht Club. Above, a sailboat race in progress in Biscayne Bay.

PORTS OF CALL

All Roads Lead to the South

BY H. WRIGHT, Jr.

MIAMI'S City Commissioners led by Mayor E. G. Sewell have thrust their fingers into the resort grab bag and pulled out one of the greatest calendars of sports and entertainment features in Miami's history. It has to be good and they know it, for more than 2,000,000 tourists are expected in Miami this winter season, spending over \$250,000,000 and nothing is better for the travel business than a "Satisfied Customer." But for all the features listed in the Magic City's gargantuan program not one can hold a candle to Old Man Sol who reigns supreme as the greatest drawing card of all time.

The amazing story of where and how the greater Miami area expects to handle this immense crowd has yet to be told. Since January 1, 1939, more than 1,600 private homes, 49 hotels, and 121 apartment houses have been built, costing \$30,000,000, and were ready and opened by December 1st. This will provide a 30% increase in accommodations over last year, and marks a paradoxical building boom without a counterpart in America! Miami will greet its 24th season with a total of 430 hotels, 2,400 apartment houses, 1,200 rooming houses and 46,930 homes to accommodate three-quarters of a million visitors.

"Planned For Everybody"

"We've planned for everybody, young and old, rich and not so rich," said Mayor Sewell. "We've got 96 days of horse racing at two tracks at \$1.35 each admission; 80 nights of dog racing at four tracks at 25 cents; jai-alai at 40 cents; inter-sectional football at 75 cents; ice hockey at 40 cents; deep sea fishing from \$2 up and tennis, bathing, shuffleboard, chess, checkers, park concerts, and sunbathing as free as the air you breathe." Mayor Sewell said the City Com-

missioners tried to plan fun for everybody and "We haven't missed a bit. This year, too, we're to do everything in our power to prevent the tourist from getting soaked."

Four diesel trains a day to Miami is the goal of the Seaboard, Florida East Coast and Atlantic Coast Line. Slick chromium greyhounds are already zooming out of New York to Miami, a distance of 1,369 miles in 25 hours flat.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, head man of Eastern Air Lines, here for its Annual Board of Directors meetings said, "We're planning to make 10 flights daily to Miami from New York each in 7½ hours. United, TWA, and American are co-ordinating their schedules featuring "Spend The Week-end in Miami. Leave Friday night—arrive Saturday morning. Spend Two Glorious Days in Miami and Be Back at Your Desk Monday Morning."

With its transoceanic trips to bring back stranded Americans from Europe at an end, the Clyde Mallory Line has put the *Troquois*, the *Shawnee* and the *Algonquin* back in service, scheduling them on a three-day run from New York to Miami. From Baltimore the Merchants and Miners Line will schedule two sailings weekly between Baltimore and Miami and a weekly run between Philadelphia and Miami with connections for Boston.

Golf, Horse Racing

Winter golf empire of the nation, Greater Miami this season will sizzle with no less than 15 (fifteen) major tournaments. Ranking number one and two are the Miami \$10,000 Open which was won by Slammin' Sammy Sneed, and the \$5,000 International Four-Ball Matches at the Miami Biltmore Country Club tentatively sched-

uled in March. The Who's Who of Golf will compete.

Said by many sportsmen to be one of the world's most beautiful race tracks, Hialeah Park of the Miami Jockey Club will open the racing season on January 10th and extend through March 2nd. Preceding Hialeah, Tropical Park of the Gables Racing Association opened the first part of its racing schedule December 21 and will continue to January 9 and will re-open March 4 and run through April 10.

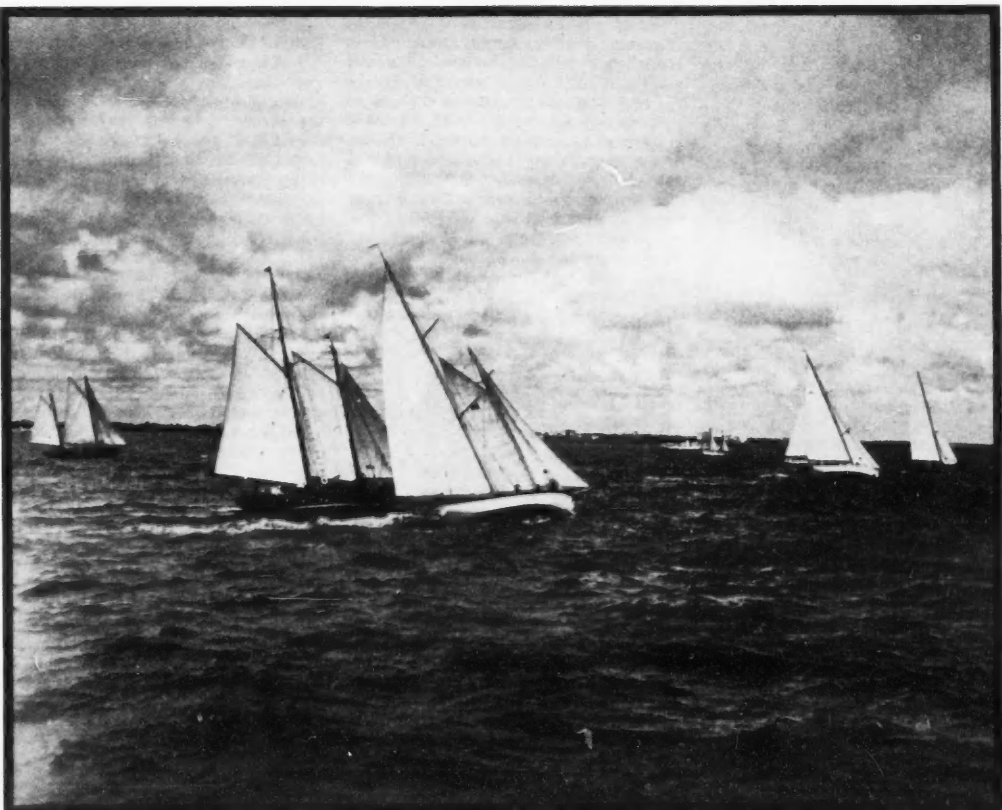
More than 3,000 thoroughbreds from the nation's leading stables will be quartered at the two tracks for the season.

Hialeah Stake purses exceeding \$100,000 cash will be presented to owners of victorious bangtails in ten handicap and stake races. These platinum lined classics are Hialeah Park Inaugural, January 10, \$5,000 added, six furlongs; Hialeah Stakes, January 20, \$5,000 added, 6 furlongs; Miami Beach Handicap, January 27 (turf), \$5,000 added, 7 furlongs; Everglades Stakes, February 2, \$2,000, fillies, 3 furlongs; McLennan Memorial, February 17, \$10,000 added, mile and furlong; Miami Jockey Club Dinner Stakes, February 22, invitational; Flamingo Stakes, February 24, \$20,000 added, mile and furlong; Hialeah Juvenile Championship, February 28, \$2,500, 3 furlongs; Widener Challenge Cup, March 2, \$50,000 added, mile and ½.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Spencer of Vancouver spent Christmas in Toronto with their son, Mr. David Spencer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Irwin of Montreal will spend New Year's at their country house at St. Andrew's East. Miss Irene Irwin will accompany her parents and will entertain a house party.



TYPICAL YACHTING SCENE in Biscayne Bay, Miami Beach, where Canadians and other north-erners enjoy sailing during winter months.



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CONCERNING FOOD

What Will You Have to Drink?

BY JANET MARCH

"DO YOU mean to say there'll be whiskey in the punch?" said a shocked voice over the roar of the dryers. By crouching my shoulders I was able to withdraw my ears, so saving them from bursting into flames, and also to hear the answer.

"One bottle of whiskey to every gallon means they will just have a taste," said the defendant.

"At that age a taste is too much. We did very well on lemonade," said the temperance advocate. I remembered that lemonade too, warm, in small glasses, and the lemon in it had come out of a bottle not a lemon skin. If you asked the waiter for water he glared and vanished for hours. If hostesses would only learn that the young like water, lots of it in big glasses, with ice, they would have saved expense and worry. It doesn't solve the drink problem at a dance but it certainly helps a lot. Looking back on adolescence it seems to have been one long fight to get a drink of water at a party.

Personally I wouldn't dare take sides as to intoxicating or non-intoxicating punch. The battle has raged for many many years and the only safe place is the fence. A possible solution is a drink with fruit juice, ginger ale and Sauterne—of course well-iced.

Sauterne Punch

Mix the juice of 6 oranges and 1 lemon with a cup of strong cold tea. Add a quart of ginger ale and a pint of Sauterne, and drop in a few chopped up cherries and a lot of ice into the punch bowl. This has a very very mild kick hardly to be discovered. If your party is a young one and the temperance enthusiast discovers you pouring in the Sauterne tell her about French babies and how they are practically teetotal on wine, and look what good soldiers they grow up to be.

There is no doubt that good punch takes time and trouble to make. The sort that is just slung together in a minute isn't a very fine product. Strong cold tea seems to make a better base than anything else.

Fruit Punch

Take two quarts of tea, still warm and stir into it a cupful of sugar until it dissolves. Squeeze 6 oranges and 4 lemons and grate the peel of some of the lemons. Add the grated peel and the fruit juice to the tea and sugar, which should be almost cold by now. If you like to see fruit floating in the punch bowl slice a banana very finely and also add a few slices of orange. Just before serving iced, pour in a quart of ginger ale and a quart of soda water.

Here's hoping the young things have a lovely time—and don't forget the water; us old folks must move on to more serious drinking matters. New Year's never comes round without someone recommending a whole flock of fancy drinks, most of them involving hot beer and sticks of cinnamon. Here's one called *The Was-sail bowl*.

Mix half a pound of dark brown sugar with a pint of warm beer. Grate a nutmeg and a little ginger into the beer and add five more pints of beer and five glasses of sherry. Sweeten again if necessary and then let it stand covered for two or three hours. Add some roasted crab apples—and if you know where to get crabs in December you are cleverer than I am—three or four slices of lemon, and some lumps of sugar.

Saintsbury, that well known connoisseur of good wine and good food gives his name to a punch, and it is worthy of it.



POTENTIAL DOROTHY LAMOURS, sans sarongs, but sheathed in the classiest assortment of bathing suits Miami has seen in a long time. "Reg'lar fish in the water, too." —Photo by Hamilton Wright.

Saintsbury's Punch

3 parts of rum
2 parts of brandy
6 parts of hot water
1 part lemon juice
Sugar to taste

There's a drink that would warm up anyone on the coldest night. If you can be really grand and have champagne cup here's your recipe.

Champagne Cup

1 quart of champagne
1 liqueur glass of brandy
1 liqueur glass of Maraschino
1 liqueur glass of Curacao
1 quart bottle of soda
Ice

This is a very Ritzy drink and costs too much to provide at a large party, but the results are wonderful. Rum, taken either cold or hot, is good for us all, soldiers, sailors, and laymen too. Here's what they do to it in the East.

Indo-China Rum Punch

Fill tall tumblers three quarters full of hot tea and put a slice of lemon, a clove, and a sprig of mint in each. Add a teaspoonful of sugar and fill up the glasses with rum.

There is a very good punch named after Leander. Presumably Hero used to warm him up with it when he arrived each night after swimming the Hellespont. Just how she came by Irish whiskey down that way is hard to say.

Leander Punch

4 glasses of Irish whiskey
2 glasses of brandy
The juice and peel of a large lemon
Add to these boiling water to make a quart of liquid. Boil a glassful of

ale and put the froth into the punch, and also one tablespoonful of the ale. Sweeten to taste, stir and stand near the fire for half an hour.

Mulled Port

Stick an unpeeled orange full of cloves and roast it in the oven for about an hour or until it turns a golden brown all over. Put 8 cloves, a four inch stick of cinnamon, a dash of nutmeg and two strips of thin lemon rind into a cup of water and let it simmer gently until the water is reduced to half the original amount. Add a quart of old port and a glass of sherry. Let this heat very slowly and don't let it boil. Sweeten to taste, put into a bowl and add the roasted orange cut into quarters. Ladle it out into glasses and sip before the fire.

The first time I was asked to an egg nogg party in Washington I imagined that it was an innocent Southern Christmas ritual. It's just about as innocent as a real mint julep, and bears absolutely no relationship to the brand of egg nogg the family offers you when you are getting over your annual attack of "flu." The home brand consists of eggs with a dash of sherry, while the Southern variety seems to be made of alcohol with a dash of egg. It is guaranteed to keep you merry and bright through quite a run of New Year's Day calls.

Egg Nogg

9 eggs
6 tablespoons of sugar
1 quart of milk
1 pint of cream
1 cup of brandy
½ cup of rum
½ nutmeg grated

Beat the egg yolks until all the sugar is dissolved, and then add the brandy and rum slowly, and let it stand for ten minutes. Dust in ¼ of the nutmeg. Beat the egg whites till they are very stiff, and add three quarters of them to the other mixture. Last add the milk and cream and spread over the top the remaining ¼ of egg white and the nutmeg. There really isn't a great deal of alcohol in this drink, or food, or whatever you call it, but you'll like it, and egg nogg parties are smart this year.

TRAVELERS

The Countess of Haddington and her daughter, Lady Mary Baillie-Hamilton, have been in England lately to be near the Earl of Haddington, who is with his regiment. They are now in London, where they plan to spend a few weeks before returning to Scotland.

Colonel and Mrs. George Walkem have left Vancouver for Eastern Canada. From there they will continue by motor to Florida.

Mrs. Thornley Hart, with the Misses Pamela and Barbara Todd, of Montreal, is spending two weeks at her country house at Ste. Agathe. She is also accompanied by her brother-in-law, Mr. Leonard Hancock, of London, England, who is her guest at present.

Mrs. R. M. Dennistoun, who has spent the last six weeks in Vancouver, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Athol Oscar McBean, has returned to Winnipeg.

Mrs. H. R. Drummond Hay of Winnipeg spent Christmas in Vancouver with her parents, Sir George and Lady Bury.

Dr. Hugh Farris of St. John, N.B., traveled across Canada by plane to Vancouver to be there during the holiday season. He is a brother of Senator J. W. deB. Farris, Mr. Wendell and Mr. Bruce Farris.

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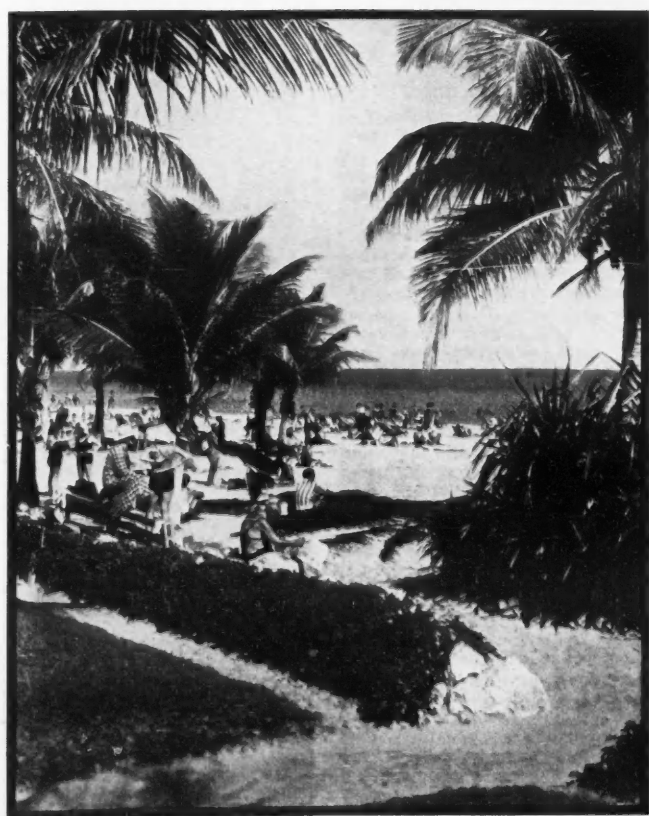
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SUNLIGHT AND SHADOWS AT MIAMI BEACH, where thousands spend the winter months on the palm-studded public beaches of Lumus Park, sitting in the shadows, sunning on the warm sands or swimming in the calm, warm waters of the Gulf Stream.

WORLD OF WOMEN

Clipper Ships and Ugly Girls

THERE are many evidences of a general trend at the present time to bring to light things which concern the early life of this continent. Such valuable influences as the restoration of an entire city—that of Williamsburg, Virginia—have been largely responsible in the United States. Designers of furniture, fabrics, silver, fashions, etc., are now turning with renewed interest to this rich Early American background for new inspiration as well as authentic reproduction. It has touched the toilet goods field as well.

From the "Rose Bowl" of old, which held crushed petals of natural flowers subtly blended with rare spices, comes the creation of Old Spice, an enchanting scent now recaptured in a group of toiletries. A fitting vessel for this haunting fragrance is the authentic reproduction of a decorated

BY ISABEL MORGAN

These are fashioned of sturdy pottery and decorated with handsome reproductions in blue of early American trading ships—vessels that adventurously travelled the seven seas for years at a time and returned with exotic cargoes from the Orient. Not the least among them were the rare spices which made the invigorating fragrance of Old Spice.

Hands Up!

Back in 1875, the charm of soft white hands was recognized as a "potent element of fascination." But recommendations for achieving them sound a bit stern to us today. "All that is needed to soften the hands," wrote Susan C. Powers in her "Ugly Girl Papers, or Hints for the Toilet."

All she does to insure soft, white appealing hands is to reach for that convenient little tube of hand cream in her purse.

Charm bracelets and jewellery heavily laden to the wrist, the vogue for deep polishes and costume rings, and long sleeves for evening, all conspire to bring hands into the fashion spotlight. If they are not kept lovely and beguiling, the effect of a whole new costume may be ruined. That is why a grand new tube of hand cream is such a handy beauty aid. And it is the answer to a ski-er's prayer. Right into the knapsack it goes with compact and comb. No more chapped, roughened hands as the price of a day in the open.

Besides a tube for the purse, there's an attractive, newly designed pink-and-white jar for home use. No bathroom or kitchen is complete without a supply of softening hand cream.

In chill weather, try this after-gloves-off treatment (it's a good idea to practice it every time gloves come off, unless they're fresh from the cleaner): Wash hands thoroughly. Smooth hand cream down over the hands, using opposite thumb and working briskly over the knuckles and across the wrist. Dab an extra bit of hand cream between each finger and in the little pocket between thumb and finger.

Then clasp hands, and pull wrists back and forth with hands locked. This will work the cream well into these pockets, which are apt to be neglected without our knowing it, and well over knuckles, where lines are so apt to form. Once a day, apply hand cream right up over the elbows, and with hands well covered with the cream, pat them over danger spots on the neck and down over the shoulders.

In severe weather when silk stockings are an all too frail protection, "hand" cream serves equally well as a balm for chapped ankles.



MISS MARY BURDEN, daughter of Wing Commander and Mrs. Henry Burden, who is studying Modern Languages at the University of Toronto. Miss Burden was among those attending the Creche Ball held in Toronto before Christmas.

Stiegel bottle (Stiegel glass works, Manheim, Pennsylvania 1765-1774). In the American wing of the Metropolitan Museum, "Brides Boxes" were found (Pennsylvania, about 1780) and their influence is felt in the charming treasure type packages of today covered in a veneer of real wood. The spray of flowers repeated on each box comes from the Caswell Carpet, now the treasured possession of a connoisseur and made in Vermont long ago.

In the same group is a shaving soap that comes in a generous sized shave mug of yore. The re-discovery of the shave mug is a satisfaction in itself, and it is a container that men find practical and easy to manipulate.

"a quick way, too—is to hold the hand on a rapidly-turning grindstone a moment or two. It leaves the palm, forefinger and thumb satin-smooth, and removes all callouses."

It must have been in self-defense that young ladies of the day discovered ways of whipping up mysterious blends of cucumber and almond oils as a substitute for the grindstone. Today, when styles dictate the "folded-hand" look of half a century ago, modern woman achieves the Victorian look with twentieth-century efficiency. Simplicity is the key to the rapid pace at which she lives. Imagine stirring up a batch of cream between meetings of the Junior League and a Red Cross committee.



MISS JANET SOUTHAM, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Southam of Ottawa, whose engagement to Mr. Duncan K. MacTavish of Ottawa, has been announced. Mr. MacTavish is the younger son of the late Judge and Mrs. D. B. MacTavish. The marriage has been arranged to take place on Saturday, January 6.

The Tell El-Amarna Letters

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

A VERY noteworthy service has lately been performed to an important branch of scientific research by the three Canadians who have financed the publication, in a most adequate form, of the first complete transliteration and English translation of the famous collection of cuneiform tablets which has been named after Tell El-Amarna in Egypt where the first and largest part of the collection was discovered in 1887.

The translation and transliteration are the work of an American-born Canadian scholar, the Rev. S. A. B. Mercer, D.D., who for twelve years has been Professor of Oriental Languages at Trinity College, Toronto. He is not only the holder of numerous degrees from American and German universities, but is also an officer of the French Academy and the Rector of the Society of Oriental Research and editor of its Journal. His work on the tablets was completed in 1930, and they were to have been published by the American Oriental Society, but the depression led to the abandonment of the project. Dr. Mercer had about abandoned all hope of getting the results of his enormous labors into the hands of the scientific public when the situation came to the attention of A. K. and S. G. Venables, and G. T. Papall, of Toronto, who decided that a piece of work of this importance must not be wasted. They therefore undertook the risk of publication, arranging for distribution through the Macmillan establishments in London, New York and Toronto, and for production by the Cambridge University Press, which has turned out two volumes which are fully up to the highest standards of scientific publication. The proceeds of the sale should, with reasonable good fortune, ultimately more than cover the cost of production; but neither Dr. Mercer nor the three "Trustees" will receive any benefit from the surplus, which will be entirely devoted to the encouragement of Oriental research. The ordinary edition is priced at \$17.50, but a special "Nile" edition, handsomely bound in leather and signed by Dr. Mercer, is available at \$100 for those who desire to support this valuable work of scholarship.

The tablets collected up to 1914 were translated into German in that year by the Norwegian scholar Knudtzon; but since that time a considerable number of additional tablets have been discovered and a new and much better facsimile of those in the Berlin Museum has been published. Experts were agreed before 1925 that a new translation was much to be desired; and now that Germany has surrendered her leading role in Oriental research as in other branches of scholarship, it is natural that the new version should be in English. The tablets are a most important source of information on the business and social life of Old Testament times.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. Chris Sanford, of Toronto, spent the Christmas holidays with her aunt, Mrs. E. F. Hunt, in New York. She will later go to Toronto to close her apartment and then to Winnipeg to reside with Mr. and Mrs. W. Sanford Evans, during Major Sanford's military service.



"BOOMPS-A-DAISY," the hilarious English dance, has arrived on the Western Coast. Here it is being performed at a recent supper dance at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., by debutantes and their escorts. Left, Miss Ann Ridewood dances with Mr. Jack Todd, while Miss Gloria Wilson's partner is Andre Marquis.

BROADWAY THEATRE

A Full List for the Holiday Season

BY JOHN E. WEBBER

THE customary pre-Christmas lull in theatre activity was this year particularly welcome after the rush of a belated season. It gave time for digestion before the holiday feast is upon us. Only two items were added in the lull; "Du Barry Was A Lady," a dashing rowdy comic set to Cole Porter's music; and a return visit of Maurice Evans in his full-length "Hamlet." There were other arrivals, Frederick Lonsdale's "For-eigners," a fantasy dealing with the ill-will among nations, and something about "A Woman in Brown," but the stay of both was brief. And speaking of departures, "Swingin' the Dream," the lavish Center Theatre spectacle based on "Midsummer Night's Dream," which even the U.S. Mint could not have saved, has likewise taken its place in history as the major disaster of the season.

That other "dream" of a wash-room attendant, that he was Louis, and the torch singer of his fancy was Du Barry, under the title "Du Barry Was A Lady," will probably have better luck. At least it has Ethel Merman and Bert Lahr to make



PAUL MUNI, starring in Maxwell Anderson's powerful new play, "Key Largo".

comic its none too comic content. You may take it from the experts in these matters that with these fun makers "Du Barry Was A Lady" is tough and funny. Without them merely tough.

Maurice Evans's uncut "Hamlet," the other event referred to, is probably still the most exciting and important event in the current theatre, here or anywhere. It comes back to its second (or is it third?) Broadway season more satisfying than ever, more convincingly the great melodrama of all time. Its rescue from the psychiatrists and return to the theatre where it belongs is the Evans achievement. Practically the same cast and same director, Margaret Webster, are concerned in the presentation. The play now runs continuously from 7.30 to 11.30, eliminating the interval for dinner, as before.

Pointing Simplicities

Two of the season's high spots have been compounded of the simplest and least dramatic ingredients imaginable. The daily routine of an unimportant family of the '80's, ruled by a stern parent whom it eventually outwits, as told in the Clarence Day sketches, gave us "Life With Father," already reported in these columns. And now, out of the uneventful, small-town life of neighboring households, told from their backyard porches, Paul Osborn, who gave us

two seasons ago "On Borrowed Time," has fashioned a delightfully human comedy, "Morning's At Seven." Writing, pointing, directing and acting have wrought a miracle in both cases. Their success is also a compliment to the mood and taste of current audiences. The play, which of course takes title from the Browning poem, concerns the lives of four sisters, three comfortably if not too happily married, and one single. All have arrived at the mid-sixties in apparent obedience to small town rules of conduct and behavior. The surface is tranquil, even dull, except for the trifles that often torment ordinary people. In the hitherto undisclosed life, however, we find that the spinster (admirably impersonated by Dorothy Gish) has lived a life of repression in her sister's house these forty years, hugging to her bosom both the glory and shame of having once loved the husband. The mood being comedy, and God in his heaven, the situation must, of course, be revealed without scandal or shock. And neatly it is done. And just as neatly and without shock is it discovered that the son of forty and his equally matured and morose lady who have been courting these seven years without getting anywhere, are to have a baby. "But how?" Asks one of the sisters. And, in spite of the simple and tolerably familiar laws of nature, the incongruity of the situation warrants the question. Of course everything is pleasantly solved. The young couple are on their way to belated wedlock, and the temporary upsets among the relations of the elders are not more serious or lasting than a bridge argument. "Morning's At Seven" may not be exciting but it is wholesomely and, as we observed, delightfully human.

The Holiday List

On the whole the current season has been highly fruitful and comes to New Year bearing some rich gifts. A list of all it offers is appended for those who may be able still to surmount the exchange handicap.

"Farm of Three Echoes," the drama of a Boer family with Ethel Barrymore, as a ghoulish, half-witted antique presiding over its fortunes. "Hamlet" with Maurice Evans in an uncut version.

"Key Largo," Maxwell Anderson's powerful study of a disillusioned crusader who deserts his post, and honor gone, walks the earth a dead man.

"Ladies and Gentlemen," with Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale doing a Romeo and Juliet act on the

fire escape of a hotel wherein they are locked as jurors.

"Life With Father," the comedy of a stern parent done by Russel Crouse and Howard Lindsay from Clarence Day's sketches.

"Margin for Error," wherein Clare Boothe has Jewish cops guarding a Nazi consulate with hilarious results.

"Morning's At Seven," Paul Osborn's comedy of small town life, amusing and fresh as the dew under Pippa's feet.

"See My Lawyer," a typical Abbott farce.

"Skylark," a bit of fluff which Gertrude Lawrence charms into entertainment.

"The Little Foxes" of last season, the grimmest and best piece of dramatic writing on Broadway, with Tallulah Bankhead to adorn it.

"The Philadelphia Story" by Philip Barry, also of last season and one of its very high spots with Katharine Hepburn.

"The Man Who Came To Dinner," the high comedy spot of this season, by Moss Hart and George Kaufman.

"The Time of Your Life," Saroyan's latest triumph with Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon as chief interpreters.

"The World We Make," Sidney Kingsley's tender drama based on "The Outward Room," with Margo. "Tobacco Road," now on its fifth Jeeter and in the seventh year of its reign with no sign of quitting.

With Music and Girls

"Du Barry Was A Lady" with Ethel Merman, Bert Lahr, Cole Porter music, and risqué a mild word for its jokes.

"A New Pins And Needles," with the original cast of stitchers gone professional actors the past year or more. "The Streets of Paris," some say very funny too.

"Too Many Girls," a real musical show going at sophomore speed and bearing the Abbott stamp.

"Very Warm For May"—and for Broadway. Our choice in this field of endeavor.

"New Hellz-A-Poppin" if you like yours rough, with new numbers and new clothes.

If these are not enough there is always "She Gave Him All She Had" (including pretzels and beer) at a new Music Hall named for Uncle Sam.

Christmas night added Priestley's "When We Are Married," which had its premiere in Canada, and a "Folies Bergère."

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. C. Blair Birkett, with their two children, Barbara and Diana, were visitors for a short time in Winnipeg en route from Liverpool, England, to Auckland, New Zealand, where Mr. Birkett has been appointed junior trade commissioner. They have sailed from Vancouver, and will stop at Honolulu and the Fiji Islands. Mrs. Birkett was the former Miss Frances Drury, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. K. Drury, of Ottawa, formerly of Winnipeg.

Miss Jean Sellers, who has been attending Rupert's Land Girls' school, is spending the vacation in Fort William with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sellers.

Mr. and Mrs. William S. Brooks, the latter formerly Eve Richards Lampman, who were married in the late fall in Florida, spent Christmas in Winnipeg with Mrs. Brooks' sister, Mrs. Clancy Smith. They are expected at the Coast before New Year's, and are planning to reside in Powell River.



MARGO and Rudolph Forster in Sidney Kingsley's new play, "The World We Make".

WORLD of WOMEN

A Ticket to the South, Please

BY ISABEL MORGAN

WITH the turning over of the first page of the new calendar bearing the new and unfamiliar figures 1940, there comes to many a yearning for palm trees, blue water and a sun-burn. One of the blessings of living on this continent is the fact that even though sea battles may be fought within sight of its shores there is nothing—not even a passport—to prevent anyone travelling about in search of a change of climate when the mood is on them. With the entire North American continent at one's disposal, as well as a choice of temperatures ranging from the frigid to the tropical, what more could anyone with a roving foot desire?

The question of what to wear is as important as where to go.

This season no resort wardrobe is complete without a jersey dress, or several of them. This means the lighter weight wool jerseys, rayon jerseys that are deceptively like wools, or those of silk. The jersey dress in dark colors, with its antipathy to wrinkles and crushing, makes an excellent travelling companion on plane or train. In pastels it has equally charming manners.

"I want a dress to wear in the tropics, and I want to be able to wear it when I come home in the spring." For these, pastel sheer crepe dresses. They have that simple wearable look that we have learned to expect of resort fashions, and yet have enough formality to ensure them a pleasant

"Salopette," the French word meaning overall, is likely to be on everyone's tongue this season because nearly every French house has been making air-raid shelter pajamas based on the one-piece work overalls of soldiers, and these are ideal for yachting.

From Cannes comes an idea which probably will be adopted on this side of the Atlantic. During the season there several of the smartest women wore a chiffon handkerchief tied around the head and knotted into a sort of rose at top. This handkerchief never matched the bathing costume but was of a color that suited the wearer's hair or complexion. Sometimes it was caught up at the right side by an ornament, such as a gold tortoise clip.

Canada's Best-Dressed

The private lives of certain beautiful but remote damosels seldom figure in the public prints. Not only are they the best dressed women in Canada, but their poise is never-failing though they live their lives exposed to the prying stare of the public. Their invulnerability to the joys and sorrows of defenceless humanity is its own guarantee of privacy.

Perhaps that is why the shirt-sleeved gentlemen who stage manage their lives disrespectfully refer to them as dummies. They are known to us as window mannequins.

But despite their elegant unresponsiveness, the window mannequins can sometimes give valuable advance information about how women will

DESIGN FOR LOVING

I'D LIKE to know without
The shadow of a doubt

That no slim hussy can
Appropriate my man

That no one else's charms
Can snare him from my arms—

But he must never be
Completely sure of me!

MAY RICHSTONE.

wear their hair next season and how they are going to look in general.

Standard models, shaped and finished for the strict eye of the couturiers, are shipped from New York to the Canadian factory every Spring and Fall. From these originals are made the forms which appear later in the windows of stores from Halifax to Vancouver.

Contrary to popular belief, the dummies are not made of wax, which would soon spoil in the heat of the bright lights under which they spend most of their careers. The very latest types are moulded from rubber compounds which eliminate unnatural stiffness in the finished figures. Most of the dummies, however, are made from papier-mâché, which is nothing more than several thicknesses of paper plus paste. This mixture is shaped in plaster moulds and then, following a considerable amount of sand-papering, it is covered with three or four coats of a special preparation which yields the wax-like smoothness. Having received their several coats of preparation, the models are finished in the painting department. In a few seconds a spray gun gives the limbs and torsos a coat of tan that would take most of us a whole summer to acquire.

Quite often they are made to resemble such currently favorite film



FASHION SPEAKS WITH A PRONOUNCED BURR in a striking plaid shirtwaist dress with matching hat. The gay light colors of the Viyella flannel are a distinct addition to any southern wardrobe and for wear when Springtime comes to the North.

stars as Joan Crawford or Greta Garbo — which may explain their tantalizing resemblance to someone you have seen before. The demand for blondes and platinum blondes far exceeds that for brunettes—a fact that brunettes long ago learned to

accept with philosophy, meekness or concealed malice.

In addition to being able to act as a referee in a blonde vs. brunette argument, the company which makes the mannequins is also something of a Bureau of Standards when it comes

to form. All the girls in the show windows are size sixteen and right now, with the Mainbocher corset threatening to tie up the female of the species for the second time, the standard measurements are—waist 25 inches, bust 34½ inches, hips 33½ inches and height (in high heeled shoes) 5 feet 10 inches.

Now go and try that over on your measuring tape.

War-Time Coming Out

The West End Creche Ball is becoming an institution among annual Toronto social events. The first was held in 1931, and ever since then the balls have held their place far up in the rank of outstandingly beautifully arranged affairs of the kind. In other years the Creche Ball has been held in November and has served as the official coming-out of debutantes from Toronto and nearby centres.

This year the uncertainties of war-time caused a change of plan and the ball took the form of a gala Christmas party at which those who in other years would be called debutantes were present—debutantes in spirit, attractiveness and gaiety, if not in name. Among these were Miss Nancy Douglas, Miss Patricia Gibbons, Miss Suzanne Haas, Miss Marion Hahn, Miss Ann Sifton, Miss Sheila Hiller, Miss Nancy Lang, Miss Mary Lockhart Gordon, Miss Catherine McEwen, Miss Mary Burden, Miss Diana Baldwin, Miss Nancy Weir, Miss Betty Baque, Miss Denise Arnoldi, Miss Joan Ridout.

TRAVELERS

Mrs. G. W. Bailey, of Fredericton, N.B., who has been visiting Baron and Baroness d'Avray in Quebec, has left for New York where she will remain for a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Heubach of Toronto spent Christmas in Montreal with the latter's mother, Mrs. Murray Chipman, who will go on to Ste. Agathe with them for the New Year

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Graydon of Toronto will also spend the New Year holiday with Mr. and Mrs. Heubach.

Mrs. James Manion and her little daughter, of Paris, France, are spending the Christmas holidays in Ottawa with Hon. R. J. and Mrs. Manion.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leman of Toronto are spending the holiday in Montreal with Mrs. Leman's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Alex Prud'homme.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Coleman of Ottawa are in Winnipeg with Mrs. Coleman's parents, Mr. Justice and Mrs. H. A. Robson, for the holidays.

Rev. John H. Dixon, who has been appointed rector of Christ Church Cathedral and Dean of Montreal, will leave Toronto for Montreal on January 4 with Mrs. Dixon and their family, and will live at 1,343 Bishop Street.

Major-General Sir Eugene and Lady Fiset and their daughter, Miss Renee Fiset, arrived in Quebec for the holiday season and have taken apartments at the Chateau Frontenac.

Mrs. Gilbert McCrea Eaton of Winnipeg is in Wilmington, Delaware, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Maston. Her husband joined her there for Christmas, and later the two will arrive in Toronto for the New Year, and will visit Mr. Eaton's mother, Lady Eaton.

Mrs. Patrick O'Connor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Griffin of Vancouver, who has been visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Spottiswood Garland, in Wilmington, Delaware, has sailed with her young son from New York in the Excalibur for Genoa, Italy. From there she will continue to Paris, and fly the remainder of the journey to London where she will rejoin Mr. O'Connor. They will reside in Henley.

Mrs. Allan Mackenzie has left Montreal for Washington, where she will spend several months with her son-in-law and daughter, Captain and Mrs. Curzon-Howe.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Arthur McCrea are stopping at the Windsor Arms Hotel, Toronto, for a month, before their departure South for a short holiday.



ONE OF THE FIFTEEN Trans-Canada Air Lines stewardesses who last year said they wouldn't think of love until they were too old to fly, Miss Lela Findlay, whose marriage to Philip McKay of Winnipeg, took place on December 3. She is the third T.C.A. stewardess to marry.

reception going ashore at South American ports for tea or cocktails.

The shirtwaist dress promises to be more than ever "the dress you will live in." Many of the newest of these owe their current smart appearance to stripes. Some of the stripes are printed to give, very cleverly, the impression of pleats. Many shirtwaist frocks have dickeys, not tailored, but soft and introducing embroideries—also slim panels of lace or eyelet embroidered batiste repeated on cuffs of short sleeves.

Fashion's acceptance of exposure about the midriff grows and not only bathing suits but all sorts of play clothes leave the waist section to the sun. The debutantes' vote is for lots of skirt and very little waistline. And don't forget to look behind in beach-wear fashions for they amusingly suggest the bustle influence.



TARTANS HAVE BEEN PIPED IN with all the honors fashion can accord them this season. This version of the style in Viyella flannel lends itself admirably to wear in the south.

Thousands of cooks ... and they don't spoil the broth!



Every day, 250,000 of these cooks—subscribers to CANADIAN HOME JOURNAL—prepare three-quarters of a million family meals ... 273,750,000 meals every year!

Remembering that each meal is for a household, try to visualize the quantities of foodstuffs that must be moved from grocers' shelves.

The majority of these cooks, especially the members of Journal's Cooking Class, follow advice given by the Home Bureau, which is under the direction of Katherine Caldwell Bayley. Mrs. Bayley is recognized as one of the foremost cookery authorities on the American continent.

Each month, an average of 4½ pages are devoted to food discussions, recipes and articles on entertaining, with a lesson and a monthly supplement, for members of the Cooking Class.

The Home Bureau department offers just one more example of how this magazine puts its readers in a buying frame of mind. It does not merely captivate their passing interest—it clinches desires which ultimately result in sales.



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THE MAGAZINE
THAT GETS THINGS
DONE!



THE BACK PAGE

Birthday Cynicisms

BY P. W. LUCE

A MISGUIDED friend has just reminded me that this is my birthday and has wished me joy of it.

By heroic self-control I saved him from the fate he richly deserved. What business is it of his that I am now a year nearer the lean and slipped pantaloons stage? Why can't he let me forget it?

Birthdays are all right for children. They provide an occasion for parties, for presents, for organized fun, for over-eating, for strutting in the lime-light. But when the 'teens are passed and middle-age is reached all birthdays should be firmly forgotten. They don't mean a thing. Or, if they do, it isn't the kind of thing a man of advancing years cares to boast about.

He knows, alas, that his arteries are a little harder, and his joints a little stiffer.

That his stomach has slipped a little farther forward, and his wind is not what it used to be.

That peaceful nights no longer follow the ingestion of rich foods, and patent medicines are seldom as efficient as the manufacturers believe.

That physical exercises are more enjoyable if carried out in a desultory manner, and it is better to wait for the next street car than to run for the one that is going to be missed anyway.

That hills are steeper than they were twenty years ago, and a long walk in the country is much more enjoyable if cut short.

That people used to speak louder and more distinctly, books and news-

papers were printed in larger and clearer type, and a man didn't have to peer at pictures to know they weren't worth looking at.

The cold wasn't so cold, the heat wasn't so hot, the wind wasn't so piercing, the rain wasn't so wet, the snow wasn't so slushy, the ice wasn't so slippery. The weather, in brief, was quite tolerable. Now it is execrable, and steadily getting worse.

The country was better governed, too. There were no problems that the future wouldn't take care of, somehow. Youth wasn't always belaboring for attention and carping at the policies of their elders. Women knew their place and kept it, unless they were suffragettes. Boys and girls were not always underfoot. Dogs didn't bark without reason, and cats stayed in at nights. The world may not have been perfect but it was better than it is and much better than it's going to be.

Thirty or forty years ago there may have been good reason for wishing one many happy returns of the day. One could bow and say "Thank you, the same to you, and what'll you have?"

But what with the present arthritis, high blood pressure, falling hair, misery in the small of the back, loose dentures, dyspeptic condition, hyperacidity of the mucous membrane, and violent allergy to undue exertion, a man certainly does not want to be reminded that the clock of time ticks on.

Happy Birthdays? Bah!



"MR. WEISSMULLER, EVEN?"

About Montevideo

BY MADGE MACBETH

MONTEVIDEO (pronounced Montay-vid-DAY-o), the capital of South America's smallest and newest republic, has become front page stuff. What would you find if you went there?

A flat city of more than half a million inhabitants, a city magnificently situated on a promontory between the ocean and Horseshoe Bay. It commands the entrance to the River Plata, standing on the north shore. In the distance, you will see the conical hill upon which a Spanish fort once stood and which gives the city its name.

The dock, a fine modern one, built by a French syndicate, is probably piled almost as high as the hill with hides, meat, wool, tobacco and some fair amount of mineral products. Most of this will be waiting shipment to England. A sort of lazy confusion prevails.

The sun is hot. The breeze is fresh. The month is March. You are glad to be in Montevideo and alive.

I HAD no pesos, the currency of the country, so leaving the ship I asked the way to the nearest Cambio, or money exchange.

Up a gentle incline I strolled until the Plaza Constitución opened before me. It is flanked by government and commercial buildings, by a hotel and the Cathedral. I turned down a narrow street to the Cambio. Its shutters were down. Nearby, a swarthy fellow, wearing a green felt apron over well-patched pants, and a red and black waistcoat over what once was a brown shirt, breathed huskily on a shop window as he polished it with a piece of newspaper.

"Closed?" I asked the obvious question.

"Until later," he managed to ex-

hale. "How much later?"

"Oh, eleven o'clock—more or less."

"Isn't that very late for a Cambio to open?" I demanded.

"Well," answered the fellow, "he's just married his fourth wife, and besides, he sometimes stays open at night."

I went back to the Plaza and into the Cathedral, whose twin towers rise 133 feet and whose two stone bishops at either side of the entrance are larger than even the largest bishop ought to be.

After a while, I returned to the Cambio. It was still closed.

I was annoyed. The shops looked interesting. The buses looked interesting. I wanted to go places. I walked about, through clean, well-ordered narrow streets that always led into other narrow streets, surprised that the city was so large. At first, it had the look and feeling of a small and friendly country town.

Finally, I found a Cambio that was open. Stuffing bills and coins into my bag, I boarded the first bus that passed. It had POCITOS on the top. I had no idea what that was and didn't care. I adored Montevideo. Everything about it was all right with me.

THE farther we went from town, the more young men in scant bathing costumes hopped aboard. Also, we picked up entire families complete with nurse and baby, with food baskets and beach umbrellas. Everyone in the streets seemed to be bath-minded, strolling in the same direction.

Pocitos is one of the *playas* or beaches that fringe Montevideo on the other side of the promontory from where the dock is situated. It looked like the Lido, or Atlantic City in the height of the season. The sand was literally black with people as far as the eye could reach, and the people were burned almost black save for the cubist designs that decorated their bodies.

On the land side, hotels and cafés fronted the beach, each with its individual idea as to what music would attract customers.

The beaches merge into each other all along the water front, but they are separated by such names as Ramirez, Atlantida, La Verde, La Floresta and so on. Some are more popular than others; Carrasco and Pocitos, for example. Some are patronized only by poor people.

As noon approached, the streets and buses and trams were filled with people leaving the *playas*. They dripped unconcernedly along the pavements, or in the vehicles (on newspapers spread for protection), and showed no interest in the sights that so intrigued me. For blocks, every street seemed to be named John... Juan D. Jackson—the D, particularly delighted me... Juan Blanco... Juan Benito...

When I got back to my hotel, I looked at the Cambio. Its shutters were still down.

THE Market is an interesting spot; 65,000 square feet under a roof of Dion glass, the entrances so large they will admit the huge *camiones*, or trucks, bringing produce from the country.

Dion glass, by the way, is glass that is stretched or "drawn" to seven-eighths of an inch thickness, a square foot weighing about ten pounds. It is opaque, shedding a lovely soft light on the beautiful mounds of fruit and vegetables... hucksters vie with each other in the artistic arrangement of their wares.

The Solis Theatre reminds you of the day, not so long past, when every great artist considered it a privilege to play in Montevideo. The fourteen million dollar Legislative Buildings are impressive and you won't forget their many columns, each hewn from a different kind of marble.

But what interested me more than buildings was the great piece of sculpture called La Carreta, the work of the Italian Belloni. La Carreta stands on a slight eminence and seen against the evening sky from a short distance, presents an amazingly realistic picture of a homesteader driving his covered wagon across the plain. Perhaps it is not one of the world's finest pieces of statuary, but for me La Carreta was a moving bit of art. Moving is an apt word. In certain lights, the thing does seem to move.

THERE are Italian and Spanish colonies in Montevideo, and a British colony numbering about a thousand members. There is a British Hospital and Sanatorium. Which reminds me that along the road to Carrasco, there's a hospital which puts its patients on wheeling beds and sends them out on the *playas* to be healed by the glorious Uruguayan sun. If it fails, then I should say they are beyond healing.

And along that roadway, there are hundreds of brightly-colored bungalows, with gay awnings and gayer flower gardens. You forget the adjacent city with its narrow streets and greyer buildings; the Montevideo that is the chief rail centre of the country, that dominates its commerce, that built a splendid airport, that loves its old Cabildo and its less old University; the Montevideo whose political life has been so turbulent, whose Presidents in so many cases have had to flee, or worse, whose Presidents didn't flee soon enough... that Montevideo doesn't exist out near Carrasco.

But a few days ago, every one in every section of the city was conscious of it, as the black smoke of the *Graf Spee* drifted over them. From the tops of their flat-roofed houses, they could see the wreck sinking into the channel of the Plata River while explosions rocked the town.

War and the smoke of marauding ships are not unfamiliar to the gallant Uruguayans.

JANUARY 1 MONDAY

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THE CAMERA

The Phantom City

BY "JAY"

(See pictures on Second Front Page)

TWENTY miles out of Sydney is a little one-horse village called Louisbourg and pronounced Lewisberg. It is only one street wide and about a mile long. You pass through it before you know you are in it, but it is a village with a mayor and it is famous for its sword-fishing. Its mayor, Mayor Huntington, is also spiritual First Citizen of another greater metropolis, the Phantom City.

The Phantom City lies another two miles along the road. Shrouded in mist oftentimes, its gateway rises in your path to confront you, and a whispered challenge comes from the battlement: "Qui vive?"

It is only the sea, splashing on the rocky shore, or a breeze stirring the long grass that waves over the ruined city, but as you pass through the West Gate of ancient Louisbourg, a kindly sea-fog hiding its ruins, the old citadel and the new museum rising out of the shadows ahead of you, you are heedless indeed if you are unable to feel the cloak of the past settle upon you with the mist that floats in from the Atlantic.

Old Louisbourg is rising from its grave. That mighty symbol of French power that stood until 1745 to fall before the English, to rise again for a final siege and fall in 1758, is undergoing another resurrection. The citadel has emerged from the strangling embrace of the soil that claimed it since the grandfather of Byron razed it to the ground. L'Hopital also has shaken itself free, as workmen carefully, cautiously, scrape away at its walls, under the watchful eye of Engineer Sparks, sent down from Ottawa for the work of reconstruction.

Since 1928 the work has proceeded piecemeal. Eleven families living in the area of the ruined French city, making their living from the hard stoney soil and the sea, were moved off towards the modern Louisbourg that they scorned. A museum was erected, and relics yielded up by the soil in the digging, are carefully filed and displayed there. Other relics, donated by historically-minded patriots, fill the cases and hang on the walls. The colors of the various British regiments, the faces of the various British leaders engaged in the taking of Louisbourg, all are there.

A model of old Louisbourg, constructed from various plans and charts that have been carefully preserved, gives you an exact picture of the Louisbourg that had to be destroyed, so New Englanders might rest easy in their beds at night. It was no mean city that they destroyed.

BUILT according to the plans of the great military engineer Vauban, the fortifications of Louisbourg cost \$1,500,000 to build, a colossal sum in the year 1720. But France had been determined to retain her slipping grasp on the New World, reduced by

the Treaty of Utrecht to Cape Breton Island. So we find today in the King's Bastion, bomb-proof casemats that would set a modern London shelter to shame, great ovens for the cooking of the bread to feed the garrison, eighteen wells to secure the water supply. The hospital, the parade-grounds, every evidence thus far unearthed testify to the existence of a powerful fortress worthy of its title as the Dunkirk of America.

But Louisbourg, our history books tell us, fell. It fell twice, and after the second siege it was totally demolished. With its final fall, and the fall of Quebec, ended the rule of France in America. And now they are trying to salvage something out of Louisbourg.

We do not know how far the work of reconstruction will proceed. In nearby Glace Bay there is a great agitation, petitions are being signed, that the city be entirely reconstructed, right to the final chimney-pot and the last door-knob. But that agitation has nothing to do with an interest in historical Louisbourg. It has to do with work for idle hands, with such things as relief rolls and unemployment.

There is another school of thought that sees in the present ruined pile a great Canadian fortress, and clamors for coast-guard defence guns on the very island whose French guns were silenced by Wolfe in 1758. We leave to military experts the task of passing on such a plan.

Meanwhile, working each year with an unspecified grant from the Dominion Government, an assistant engineer in the Department of Mines, Nicholas Arthur Sparks, is in charge of reconstruction work. The very nature of his assignment, the meagreness of the funds at his disposal and the lack of a comprehensive plan with a definite objective, condemn his efforts to a mere scraping of the surface. He can dig out a few cellars, erect partial walls, locate the main buildings. But Louisbourg remains a phantom city.

Last year, 14,000 people visited the phantom city. It seems a pity that they saw and those who will visit it in the future, shall have to see in the Louisbourg of today a monument to British destructiveness rather than a memorial to French culture and Canadian consciousness of our historical past.

THE BACK PAGE

Suitable contributions to "The Back Page" will be paid for at regular rates. Short articles, verse, epigrams or cartoons of a humorous or ironical or indignant nature, are what the editors are seeking. Preference is for topical comment. Address all contributions to "The Back Page", Saturday Night, 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto.



"YEAH?—AND WHAT ABOUT THIS?"

Ladies, If You Please!

BY PENELOPE WISE

I LIKE, when my day's work is done at four o'clock or so, to drop in somewhere for a cup of tea; not at one of ye olde tea shoppes, where the air is thick with gentility and chintzes, but at one of those shiny white places which rather resemble a hospital operating room, all gleaming enamel and metal. There is something rather restful about their bareness and austerity, and over a paper or magazine my mind can slip out of the day's rut, or, to be honest, can climb over to another one. Brokers' clerks, exhausted with the sales they have not made all day, discuss the day's business. At least I suppose so, for their words are indistinguishable, and all I hear is a plaintive murmur issuing from behind clouds of smoke. The waitresses twitter their orders, "Two red hots, two teas" to some invisible dispenser of these restoratives. It is all very soothing.

It is soothing, that is, unless women come in in pairs to talk. Ladies—I confess it with regret—we talk too much, too strenuously, too loud. A pair of these Marathon dialogists sat near me today. Their mouths were muscular and stretched with over-use. The tall one had had her blue crepe made over with a bolero and crystal buttons and the skirt shortened, and the short one was thinking of having her evening gown brought up to date. I could tell you all about that too, for she did not spare us a single hook-and-eye. You couldn't ignore their voices any more than you could ignore a cement-mixer at work. Understand me: I do not object to talk about clothes. I like clothes. But at four o'clock of a working day, I don't want to have to listen to anyone talking about anything. I folded my paper, left my second cup of tea to cool in its thick cup, and went. PLEASE, ladies!



BUSINESS AS USUAL